HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVII, No. 37 Copyright 1967 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC. September 16, 1967

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Chairmen Appear Agreed on Delay

Prediction: No Tax Rise This Year

From the Allen-Scott Report

Taxpayers can definitely be sure of one thing on that much debated question of an income tax increase—there won't be one this year.

Despite President Johnson's urgent appeal for immediate action, no hike will go into effect before January 1,

Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is reportedly against any tax increase at this time.

and maybe not even then, regardless of what Congress finally does.

Several compelling reasons are behind this certainty.

One is that Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), powerful chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, and a majority of the committee are adamantly against any tax boost becoming effective before 1968. Another is that Sen. Russell Long (D.-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is also against any tax rise in 1967.

Both Mills and Long have privately agreed to delay their committees' final decisions on the tax rise plan until their respective houses act on the Administration's major money bills.

This timetable could delay final congressional action on the President's tax proposals until November—or too late to make it effective this year—since only three (Treasury-Post Office, Interior and Legislative) of the regular 14 money bills have been approved by Congress.

In talks with congressional and Administration leaders, Rep. Mills has bluntly warned them not to expect any action on taxes until his committee knows more about spending cuts in the President's budget.

"If the committee does decide to approve the President's request for a tax increase," Mills said, "you can tell him there is no likelihood that it will be effective before January 1. There is no chance of a tax increase being made retroactive. There is very emphatic opposition to that by all committee members."

Rep. Mills has given no indication of his own attitude on a tax raise, despite several weeks of public hearings and questioning of Administration witnesses. He is withholding judgment until more is known about the efforts of both the Administration and Congress to reduce expenditures.

"There is no enthusiasm in my committee for increasing taxes," reported Mills. "In fact, there are indications that the Administration would have a hard time mustering enough votes in the House to pass its proposed 10 per cent surtax on individual income tax payers."

A similar position is being taken by House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.). He contends the testimony of top Administration officials before the Ways and Means Committee has failed to make a case for the proposed increase in taxes.

Rep. Ford also points out that a poll taken by the GOP leadership shows that at the present time a majority of members of the House are opposed to boosting taxes.

Under a schedule already approved by his committee, Chairman Mills plans to continue public hearings on the President's tax proposals until mid-October. At that time the committee will begin holding closed door sessions to determine whether part of the needed revenues for the Viet Nam war should be raised by plugging tax loopholes.

A group of House liberals headed by Rep. Dominick Daniels (D.-N.J.), has requested this method be used and has put before the committee several tax reform measures.

The proposals, which they claim would raise nearly $4.3 billion, call for changes in the present tax laws ranging from repeal of the capital gains tax provision to the ending of the $100 dividend exclusion, which permits a taxpayer to pay no taxes on the first $100 of dividends.

Administration officials are vigorously opposed to the linking of tax reform proposals to the President's tax increase request on grounds the former might kill the latter.

Mills says he will let his committee make that decision.

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State and local tax bills are still going up.

Latest figures gathered by the Treasury Department reveal that Americans paid an average of $290 in taxes to state and local governments in fiscal 1966.

That's a jump of $25 per person from the previous corresponding period.

In a report on state and local taxes prepared for the House Ways and Means Committee, Treasury authorities stated that New York topped the average tax bill with a high of $410. South Carolina, which replaced Arkansas at the bottom of the list, was low with $181.

Although New York was the only state to go over the $400 mark, 14 other states—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming—and the District of Columbia had per capita tax burdens of over $300.

In noting the trend to higher taxes, Treasury officials pointed out that in fiscal 1965 only six states were above the $300 figure. State and local tax figures for fiscal 1967, which are now being gathered by the Treasury, are expected to show further increases.

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Defense Versus Non-Defense Spending

The Administration argues that increased defense spending now requires a tax hike. The following table, however, shows clearly that non-defense spending has risen more than defense spending and constitutes a larger proportion of the whole.

Defense vs. Non-Defense Spending as Proportions of Total Federal Government Spending 1960-1968
(Billions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Defense	Non-Defense	Total	Percentage Defense	Percentage Non-Defense
1960	$45.7	$48.6	$ 94.3	48.5%	51.5%
1961	47.5	52.0	99.5	47.7	52.3
1962	51.4	56.3	107.7	47.7	52.3
1963	53.4	60.4	113.8	46.9	53,1
1964	54.5	65.8	120.3	45.3	54.7
1965	53.4	69.0	122.4	43.6	56.4
1966	58.5	79.3	137.8	42.5	57.5
1967 (est.)	71.3	89.6	160.9	44.3	55.7
1968 (est.)	76.8	95.6	172.4	44.5	55.5

Defense % Increase	Non-Defense % Increase	Total % Increase
1960-68: 68%	1960-68: 97%	1960-68: 83%
1965-68: 44%	1965-68: 39%	1965-68: 41%

SOURCE: The Budget of the United States Government

Despite the prediction that there will be no income tax increase before January 1, readers are urged to write their senators and congressman of their opposition to the Administration's 10 per cent tax hike and of their support of large reductions in non-defense federal spending. The model cities, rent supplements and poverty programs are considered good targets for such cuts.

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Dr. Edward Annis Warns of New Attacks on Private Medicine — Page 8

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

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Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50** (see coupon below).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011

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● Some indications of how that crucial **New Hampshire GOP presidential primary** might go was indicated last week in a poll of the 2nd District's voters released by Republican Rep. James C. Cleveland. The results: Nixon 1,242; Rockefeller, 703; Romney 667; Reagan 515; Charles Percy, 260 and Barry Goldwater, 131. As for Democratic choices, voters gave LBJ 1,426 votes to Bobby Kennedy's 319.

● Does poverty cause riots? Reporting on the riots in its city, the Detroit Free Press says "Rioters were to be found in about the same proportions across all income brackets. There was no pattern to directly link **rioting and low income**. Those with incomes under $2,000 . . . showed no more tendency to riot than those earning $10,000 and up."

● Southern Republicans are in agreement that former Gov. **George Wallace** will pose a big threat to the GOP next year, at least in the Southern states. "Lyndon Johnson's goose is cooked good in South Carolina," remarked that state's chairman, Harry Dent. "He's in the oven roasting and only chef Wallace can pull him out."

● **Phyllis Schlafly**, best-selling author and influential conservative leader within the National Federation of Republican Women, has categorically denied reports that she's supporting Wallace for President.

● The not-so-surprising department: **Thurgood Marshall**, recently confirmed by the Senate to the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court, says "I am not a conservative."

● TV's "Man From UNCLE" is busy raising funds for dovish politicos opposed to U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Actor **Robert Vaughn** heads "Dissenting Democrats," a group of Hollywoodites that is bankrolling the campaigns of congressional peaceniks. Among the "peace chest" backers are Ben Gazzara, Carl Reiner and Janice Rule and writers Irving Wallace, Rod Serling and Ray Bradbury.

● Politicos will be watching the upcoming race for mayor of Boston on September 26 to see how the big-city vote may go next year. Running for this non-partisan post on the slogan "Boston for Bostonians" is the controversial and conservatively oriented **Louise Day Hicks**, former head and now treasurer of the School Board. Miss Hicks' platform includes stands in favor of neighborhood schools and law enforcement and against lavish urban renewal programs and civil disobedience.

● The Administration is considering expansion of its **rent subsidy program** to cover dry cleaning establishments and other neihgborhood stores. Details of the plan are now being worked out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Small Business Administration.

● Newspapers around the country are being mailed a printed "clipsheet" resembling the front page of a newspaper which carries articles and cartoons praising Democrats and LBJ while downgrading the GOP. Though the material is signed by "**Public Affairs Feature Service**" of Washington, D.C., Sen. Clifford P. Hansen (R.-Wyo.) says no such firm exists and that a Democratic PR firm is behind the ruse. He's asked the Department of Justice to see whether federal law has been violated.

● The Justice Department's own statistics indicate that the Administration is de-escalating the **war on crime**. In 1963 and 1964 there were more than 60 lawyers working full time on organized crime. In 1965 the number dropped to 54 and in 1966 to 48. Figures for 1967 are not yet available.

● Former Texas Republican Congressmen **Bruce Alger** and **Ed Foreman** are considering political comebacks in other states. Alger, now living in Florida, and Foreman, a New Mexico resident, have been urged to run for the House again.

● Radical leftists have mapped plans for a gigantic two-day demonstration in late October that will, they hope, "**shut down the Pentagon.**" Organizers of the anti-Viet Nam protest include SNCC's H. Rap Brown, Jerry Rubin of Berkeley riot fame, David Dellinger, a Hanoi visitor, and the Rev. Thomas Lee Hayes, director of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship.

● Who says the **Kremlin is mellowing?** Radio Moscow is now beaming broadcasts to South Viet Nam urging Negro GIs to desert. "This is for the American Negro soldiers who have been sent to fight in Viet Nam," a recent broadcast began. "Gen. Westmoreland does his best to see that as many Negroes are killed in battle as possible."

● Viet Nam is not the only conflict area in Asia. In South Korea, **Communist troops** from the North have created incidents along the 38th parallel and killed American soldiers. Now Communist Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukraine and the USSR have asked the U.N. General Assembly to compel the United States and all other foreign forces to withdraw their forces from South Korea.

● Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.), ranking Republican on the Senate panel assigned to investigate **racial riots**, says he thinks Communists have played an influential role in the rioting. Mundt was one of the lawmakers who played an important part in uncovering the activities of Alger Hiss in the 1940s.

● White House staffers report that LBJ is "livid" at Sen. **William Proxmire** (D.-Wis.), influential chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. Proxmire, never a Johnson favorite, earned the President's wrath recently when he opposed the proposed 10 per cent surtax and called instead for a $9-billion cut in the Administration budget.

● Sen. Jack Miller (R.-Iowa) reports that during the six-and-a-half years of the New Frontier and the "Great Society" the **national debt** has soared $87.7 billion. At the same time the purchasing power of the dollar has dropped from 46.4 cents (based on the 1939 dollar) to 41.8 cents, with no end in sight.

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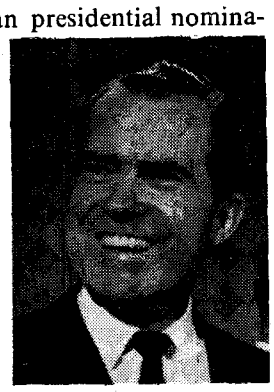
Nixon Leads

Former Vice President Richard Nixon holds a decided lead for the Republican presidential nomination and it will take "an impressive showing in the primaries" for Michigan Gov. George Romney to overtake him. That's the conclusion of a state-by-state survey by the *Christian Science Monitor*.


NIXON

The *Monitor* revealed that Nixon is preferred by political leaders in 28 states with 628 convention delegate votes, almost enough to nominate.

"In three important primaries," noted the *Monitor*, "New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Nebraska, Mr. Nixon now is the choice of the professionals." He also "seems to have much of the South with him at this time," the article stressed, adding "This was the kind of hard-core beginning from which former Sen. Barry Goldwater put together his successful drive for the nomination in 1964."

Romney's Ruination?

Gov. George Romney's newest gaffes on Viet Nam just about knocked him out of the ball park as far as the GOP presidential nomination is concerned. That, at any rate, is the thinking of Capitol politicos who continue to rub their eyes in amazement at the sight of a presidential prospect who seems almost incapable of making one sensible statement on the most crucial issue confronting the American people.

ROMNEY

The governor's incredible "brainwashing" charge received the most press, but equally as weird was his statement that by our very presence in Viet Nam "we have created this conflict between communism and freedom there. . . ." With this remark Romney probably handed the Communists their biggest propaganda windfall yet, since he strongly implied that the Reds wouldn't be in Viet Nam today unless it had been for American intervention.

But it was Romney's sudden discovery that he had been "brainwashed" by American generals and diplomats into supporting the war effort that provoked the most publicity and made the governor the laughingstock of the Capital.

In a Detroit TV interview on September 4, Romney had declared: "When I came back from Viet Nam [in 1965], I just had the greatest brainwashing that anybody can get when you go over to Viet Nam. Not only by the generals, but also by the diplomatic corps over there, and they do a very thorough job; and, since returning from Viet Nam, I've gone into the history of Viet Nam, all the way back into World War II and before that. . . .

"And, as a result, I have changed my mind, in that particularly I no longer believe that it was

'How do you like my stand on Vietnam?'
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necessary for us to get involved in South Viet Nam to stop aggression in Southeast Asia and to prevent Chinese Communist domination of Southeast Asia."

The statement has stirred much mirth. One congressional assistant said if Romney could be brainwashed by the generals and diplomats by a four-day visit to Viet Nam, how can we trust him in the White House when he would be in constant touch with generals and diplomats and foreign leaders? Another

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

wondered if the governor had read back far enough in history to satisfy himself that Ho Chi Minh was a Communist.

At its acid best, the Chicago *Tribune* remarked: "This is stop-press news. To be brainwashed, you first must have a brain."

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee, John Bailey felt compelled to get into the act. He released a statement that the governor should post-haste apologize to Gen. William Westmoreland and Henry Cabot Lodge, the American ambassador in Viet Nam in 1965. Tweaked Bailey further: "A recent Romney Associates letter distributed by Romney's campaign staff said Lodge favors him in 1968. If I felt a man had brainwashed me, I certainly would not want his support in a political campaign."

Noted New York *Times*man Tom Wicker: "In Gov. George Romney of Michigan, the treacherous issue of Viet Nam may already have claimed its first victim in national politics . . . it was not just in 1965 that Romney stood behind the war; as late as April of this year he was giving it his support in a speech at Hartford, Conn., that earned him the plaudits of President Johnson. The Saigon brainwashing obviously lasted nearly two years and has only been overcome in the last few months."

So far there has been no sign of support for Romney's charges from the other nine governors who made the four-day visit to Viet Nam with him in 1965.

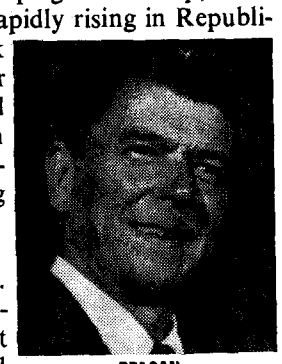
Carl Sanders, the former Democratic governor of Georgia, said: "I had no reason to feel or believe that I was being brainwashed, intimidated, coerced or influenced by any member of the diplomatic corps or military. He [Romney] may have gone into a corner somewhere and been brainwashed privately, but I don't know anything about it." Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff of Vermont, who was with Romney in Washington attending a governors' conference on revenue sources, protested that Romney is either "a most naive man or he lacks judgment."

Republican Gov. John Chafee of Rhode Island, who is openly supporting Romney's bid for the 1968 presidential nomination, conceded that he had no feelings of being brainwashed. Others who made the trip, including Sen. Clifford Hansen (R.-Wyo.), then governor of his state, GOP Gov. Tim Babcock of Montana and John Reed, former Republican governor of Maine, agreed that they received realistic press briefings.

By the end of last week, Romney, to the further embarrassment of his supporters, was letting loose new charges of "brainwashing" by the Administration. The entire episode has unhinged the Romney forces, with many in the governor's camp wondering if Romney can realistically survive these recent outbursts. As one high-ranking Romney supporter in New England put it, "We're laughing, too, but it's killing us."

Reagan's Rising

As the 1968 presidential campaign warms up, Ronald Reagan's political star is rapidly rising in Republican circles. Only last week the California governor emerged as a decisive second choice for the nomination among the country's Republican county chairmen, trailing only Richard Nixon.


REAGAN

A poll taken by Frank R. Lee and Associates, a Washington law firm, reveals that Reagan will be a powerful force to contend with at the convention, as already twice as many Republican county chairmen prefer Reagan over George Romney for the GOP presidential nomination.

With 45 per cent of the nation's 3,273 Republican county leaders replying, the Lee poll shows that 43 per cent of those responding backed Nixon, 26 per cent supported Gov. Reagan, 12 per cent wanted Romney and 10 per cent preferred New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Lee, a former aide to Sen. Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) and a past director of research at the GOP National Committee, explained Reagan's surge at the grass roots this way:

"It shows that any fear that Reagan's conservative image might lead the party to another 1964 debacle is fading."

Bolstering the accuracy of the Lee poll was an amazing statement by Chicago Republican leader Timothy P. Sheehan. The Cook County GOP chairman stated last week that Reagan was overtaking Richard Nixon as the presidential favorite of Illinois Republicans.

"Until recently," said Sheehan, "I thought that Nixon was the strongest with the Republican voters. In the last three or four weeks I have seen Reagan make a strong surge, and I am more and more of the opinion that before long he will be leading in Illinois."

Reports from Sacramento, furthermore, show that Reagan is fast becoming the most sought after Republican fund-raiser in the nation. Requests for personal appearances and speeches by the ex-actor are pouring in at accelerating rates from across the country and he is planning out-of-state forays into December.

As one knowledgeable Republican recently put it: "He's the hottest property we have at the moment."

Percy's Hoping

As Romney continues to falter, a number of Republicans are looking with more and more favor upon Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.) as a likely GOP presidential candidate in 1968.

PERCY

A "moderate" on domestic matters, the former chief of Bell & Howell has an ultra-liberal record in the field of foreign policy where he has pushed for trade with the Communists and has proposed that the Viet Cong become part of a coalition government in South Viet Nam.

Reportedly working behind the scenes for Percy is Sen. Thruston Morton (R.-Ky.). Morton has denied this, but informed Illinois sources suggest that the Kentuckian is far from unfriendly to the junior senator from Illinois. Morton, furthermore, has an incentive to butter up Percy, for Morton would like to have the support of Illinois' junior senator some day for Republican leader in the Senate.

While Morton may be working under cover, Rep. Paul Findley and other Illinois Republicans are frankly behind Percy's unabashed goal to be President. Findley, in fact, is leading a campaign to make Percy the state's favorite son candidate in 1968, saying

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the move will be good for the country if he wins the nomination and good for the state, even if he should lose.

Findley says 27 of the Illinois GOP leaders—county chairmen and state legislators—have written him expressing full approval of Percy's favorite-son candidacy. Five gave qualified endorsement and three wrote in opposition.

"At least a score of party leaders have spoken personally with me concerning the proposal," says Findley, and "only one was opposed." They confirm his own theory, he states, that Percy has demonstrated qualifications for the world's biggest job.

Percy, himself, plans to become the Illinois favorite-son candidate without entering into presidential primary contests. His supporters believe that entrance into the primaries could embitter other contestants or reveal his lack of voter appeal. This "no primary" strategy seems clearly aimed at helping him win the nomination should a deadlock occur at the convention. If Illinois pledges its 58 delegates to Percy—assuming Sen. Dirksen does not oppose the move—the Illinois junior senator will be in a good spot to become a compromise candidate or, at least, swing the votes to someone of his own liking.

Pete Seeger Returns

Conservatives in the entertainment industry have been somewhat stunned by the fact that leftist folk singer Pete Seeger, banned from major network commercial television for more than 17 years, was scheduled to appear this past week on "The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour" on the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Seeger's appearance was permitted by CBS despite the singer's flourishing radical record. He was convicted in 1961 on 10 counts of contempt of Congress for refusing in 1955 to answer questions put to him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Among the unanswered queries: whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist party. Sentenced to a year in prison, he had his conviction reversed because of procedural error in the lower court.

But his brush with HCUA hasn't stifled his left-wing sympathies: He furnished entertainment for the National Lawyers Guild, a cited Communist front, at its 1956 and 1957 conventions. In 1958 he sent congratulations to the *People's World*, a Communist paper, on its 20th anniversary. Still singing his leftist tunes, he balked at signing a non-Communist affidavit in 1963 that would have permitted him to appear on American Broadcasting Co. programs.

The *Worker*, another official newspaper of the American Communist party, reported in its Nov. 17, 1964, issue that Seeger also entertained at a National Council of American-Soviet Friendship meeting celebrating the 47th anniversary of the Soviet revolution. Lending his prestige to a wide assortment of other Red fronts, Seeger has also been a leader of the get-out-of Viet Nam contingent.

Nevertheless, CBS seems to rejoice at his return. Industry sources declined to be identified but said the decision to allow Seeger to perform for prime television was taken at high managerial levels.

"This change," reported the New York *Times*, "came about because the network feels this man is entitled to perform for the American public." "He is a great artist," said one CBS source, "despite his earlier political affiliations and beliefs. This move will reflect throughout the industry."

Michael H. Dann, CBS-TV senior vice president for programming, said in a telephone interview that "Mr. Seeger's name was submitted to us this spring with a number of other prospective guests for the Smothers Brothers program for the new season, and the list was found acceptable."

Ernest Chambers, who produces the Smothers Brothers show with Saul Ilson, had this to say about Seeger's scheduled appearance:

"We went to CBS, and they had no objections. We decided to put him on the season's first program because it is the most significant thing we'll do all year."

• In connection with the Seeger case, the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation has noted the rather interesting values of those running CBS. While the corporation warmly welcomes Seeger, who in 1965 showed up in Moscow singing anti-American, pro Viet Cong songs, on June 24, 1966, CBS banned the television musical "Up With People" from the network and every CBS-owned and operated television station. "Up With People" was a lively musical portraying American youth as clean-cut, hard-working and patriotic. The program was banned, company sources said, because its songs revealed an "ideological viewpoint."

• Holding its annual convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, some 1,000 delegates of the conservative youth group Young Americans for Freedom elected Alan MacKay, a Boston lawyer, as chairman; heard such noted speakers as Senators John Tower (R.-Tex.) and Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) and former Sen. Barry Goldwater; and passed or tentatively adopted resolutions calling for victory in Viet Nam, voluntary Social Security, and other measures to reduce the powers of the federal government.

The Screwball Convention

That well-publicized National Conference on New Politics freakishly fizzled out at its convention in the Palmer House in Chicago. Expected to launch a third party to defeat President Johnson and force American withdrawal in Viet Nam, the 2,100 delegates could neither find a candidate nor forge a united organization to field a national third party a la Henry Wallace. The group did, however, endorse the idea of letting local leftists run third party candidates against LBJ in several states—New York, Illinois and California are the most probable targets—and called for a continuation of radical peacenik and "Black Power" demonstrations.

Though incapable of putting together a cohesive, national organization, the collection of Communists, "Black Power" zealots, beatniks, anti-poverty types and goof-balls who gathered at the convention left no doubt they would continue to foment violence across the country (see Alice Widener's column on page 9).

On more than one occasion, the delegates provided some high comedy, including the antics of an outlandishly dressed flute player who felt a compulsive desire to remove his clothing at a news conference. Security officials noted that the conference was further marked by other bizarre happenings, including wild sex orgies, illegal "pot" parties and "Nude Grope-Ins."

One of the more zany aspects of the conference was the incredible groveling of the delegates before the 200-member Black Caucus, which included Communists, Negro nationalists, members of CORE, SNCC and other "Black Power" groups. By a vote of 2 to 1, the conference actually agreed to accept the caucus' 13-point program which included giving the caucus half the voting strength of the convention; giving "total and unquestionable support" to all so-called wars of national liberation; supporting immediate reparations "for the historical, physical, sexual, mental and economic exploitation of black people"; supporting organization of "white civilizing committees in all-white communities to humanize the savage and beast-like character that runs rampant through America, exemplified by George Lincoln Rockwell and Lyndon Baines Johnson" and backing the condemnation of "imperialistic Zionist war."

James Forman, center, executive secretary of SNCC, stands between two of his bodyguards as he delivers a speech to the New Politics gathering.

Although the majority of delegates overwhelmingly voted for these resolutions, it was clear that many of them did it only because they feared the Negro minority would walk out.

Martin Peretz, a Harvard University instructor whose wealthy wife helped underwrite the convention's estimated $80,000 cost, told reporters: "The Communists have taken over the shambles. I hope they take over the deficit." At last report, he had walked out of the convention.

The grotesqueness of the convention mounted when SNCC leader James Forman, dressed in an African white tunic and flanked by two bodyguards, delivered a fiery "Black Power" speech to the delegates, telling them "we're going to liberate you whether you want to be liberated or not."

Although the convention was not in formal session, Forman asked for and got voice and standing votes for resolutions which he introduced personally. When a white girl delegate rose in the aisle and called for "point of order," Forman replied, "There are no points of order." Someone shouted, "Is this a dictatorship?" and the SNCC leader responded, "Yes, and I am the dictator."

In the wake of this curious gathering, the Chicago *Tribune* reported that NCNP delegates had left a deep impression on Chicago—and more than $10,000 worth of damage to the historic Palmer House. Not only were furnishings and fittings of the hotel destroyed, but items ranging from linens to public address system microphones were stolen. Obscenities and "Black Power" slogans were painted on hotel walls and even carved in the expensive bronze doors of the hotel's 15 elevators. Thus ended this theater of the absurd.

Cuban Missile Threat?

While U.S. attention is riveted on Viet Nam, three Soviet-built missiles located only a hundred miles from Miami are trained on Washington, D.C.

Quoting a reliable congressional source, Hearst Headline Service correspondent Ruth Montgomery said the 70-foot long IRBMs, capable of hurling H-bombs 1,500 miles, are kept at the ready in Soviet-manned arsenals in southwest Cuba.

The missiles are labeled Washington right, center and left, and are aimed at the White House, the Capitol and the Pentagon. Other missiles with even greater range are reported pointed at other strategic areas of the country.

Viet Elections

That the elections in Viet Nam will bring the war closer to an end is highly doubtful, say diplomatic observers, but they agree that the almost unanimous finding by American and foreign observers (including Vietnamese) that the elections were conducted fairly will shut up some of the yammering liberals like Bobby Kennedy, who had prejudged the election as a "farce" and a "fraud."

The balloting was something of a belated vindication for Ngo Dinh Diem. As the Washington *Evening Star*'s Asian correspondent Richard Critchfield reported from Saigon:

"Less that four years after a few ambitious generals took advantage of an artificially contrived Buddhist hysteria to toss out Diem in the name of religious freedom and democracy, the South Vietnamese people have freely elected another Roman Catholic president and a heavily Catholic Senate."

In revised final results, the Catholics won 30 out of 60 Senate seats, while none of the 50 militant Buddhists in the Senate race were elected.

Power under the new constitution will gravitate to South Viet Nam's newly elected leader, President Nguyen Van Thieu, and Senate leader Lt. Gen. Tran Van Don, a Buddhist.

Despite the election, there are still signs that discontented militants will try to throw a monkey wrench into the new constitutional machinery. And Thich Tri Quang, the notorious leftist monk, stands ready with his mimeograph machines, child rioters and burning bonzes.

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Disunity on the Right

Will Conservatives Repeat Liberals' 1964 Error?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

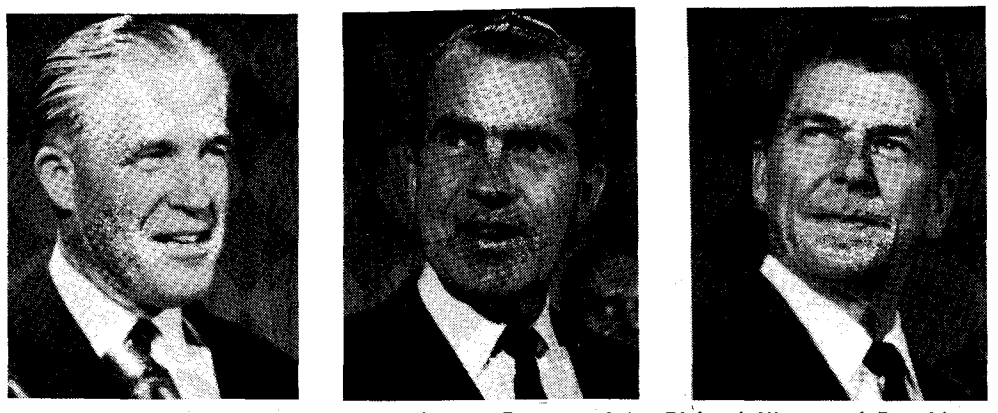
The switches in politics are endless. In 1964, thanks to the coordinating genius of Clifton White, the conservative Republicans—and some of the moderates, too—settled early on a single candidate for President, the reluctant Barry Goldwater. The liberals never did get together. The result was the fiasco at San Francisco for Rockefeller, Scranton, Romney and all the rest.

This time it is the liberals who are resisting the urge to fragmentation. Rockefeller insists that he isn't running, and that Romney is his candidate. Sen. Charles Percy is warned to keep his hat out of the ring. Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon sings Rockefeller's praises, but is told that he is out of order.

The conservatives and some of the "centralists," however, are strung up between Richard Nixon and Gov. Reagan of California, with Sen. Tower of Texas and Gov. Kirk of Florida making favorite-son noises that might put them into wider primary races with only the slightest encouragement.

So what could happen in the primaries in New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Nebraska is something for the conservatives and the right-to-center moderates to think about. Three-way races between Nixon, Reagan and Romney could easily produce Romney victories, with Nixon and Reagan getting a majority between them, yet losing.

There is a tremendous irony in the present situation. For the Republicans



A three-way primary race among George Romney (left), Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan would split the conservative vote, providing a Romney victory.

who were actively disloyal to the party in 1964 are now practicing unity in order to drive a wedge between Nixon and Reagan, who were loyal to the Goldwater ticket when Romney was taking his walk and Rockefeller was sitting on his hands. And the loyalists are in dire danger of falling right into the trap that is being cleverly baited for them.

"Unity" is, of course, a tactic. The same Republican liberals who want unity behind Romney for the primaries, and who will expect the Goldwater loyalists of 1964 to stick to the party in 1968 if a liberal gets the nod at the convention, are out to bust the Young Republicans because they elected a conservative, Jack McDonald, to head the organization in 1967-68.

The New Jersey state chairman, Webster R. Todd, was expected to ask the Republican National Committee, which met this past week-end in Washington, to withdraw its subsidy to the YRs. Todd could be getting some support from the Rhode Island and Iowa committeemen, but it would be a strange thing if Republican National Chairman Ray Bliss, who doesn't want to see intramural bloodshed of any kind, were to go along with Todd and New Jersey committeeman Richard B. Sellars in their efforts to crack down on the Young Republican majority.

The liberals in New Jersey are angry at the dominant element in the Young Republicans because they refused to seat the Jersey delegation at their June convention. According to New Jersey State Chairman Todd, the Jersey Young Republicans who are known as the Rat Finks (whose local charters have been suspended) were behind the rejection of the delegation. Actually, the Rat Finks had nothing to do with it. The Todd delegation was turned down for the same reason that the Rat Finks were themselves rejected, because it was illegally constituted as the convention saw it.

The Republicans are going to need unity in November 1968, so it is important that ruckuses be forestalled. And it is particularly important that the party gets a clear reading of the strength and the precise nature of its own majority in the primaries. If there is to be a multitude of primary candidates, they should be evenly divided between radicals and conservatives, doves and hawks, the "Eastern Establishment" and the new coalition of South and West.

If the conservatives tear each other to pieces in the primaries, while the liberals unite behind a single candidate, it will be as bad as it was in 1964, when the conservatives benefited for the short run by liberal bloodletting that became party bloodletting in November.

The important thing for 1968 is that nobody in the Republican party should go into November feeling really cheated. Events, and the mood of the country, will, of course, decide the final election. But mechanical maneuverings for position must not be permitted to obscure or prejudice a free expression of the choice of party majority when it comes to nominating its candidate.

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Schedule of 1968 GOP Presidential Primaries

State and Primary Date	Convention Delegates
New Hampshire, March 12	8
Wisconsin, April 2	30
Pennsylvania, April 23	64
Massachusetts, April 30	34
District of Columbia, May 7	9
Indiana, May 7	26
Ohio, May 7	58
Nebraska, May 14	16
West Virginia, May 14	14
Florida, May 28	34
Oregon, May 28	18
California, June 4	86
New Jersey, June 4	40
South Dakota, June 4	14
Illinois, June 11	58
New York, June 18	92

In Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York, the delegate figures include a total of 30 delegates-at-large which will be chosen by state committees and conventions.

□ □ □

SOME OF THE RIOTERS complain that the TV sets they stole don't work very well. Now watch LBJ's adviser, Betty Furness, get after those merchants for deceiving the looters.

□ □ □

FAMOUS LAST WORDS—"'No power whatsoever can impose peace on us,' President Gamal Abdel Nasser told the people of the United Arab Republic. Things in the Middle East might be a little brighter if Nasser would read some history."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

Tax Case Pending

IRS Says Uncle Sam's a Charity

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The federal government may find that it has opened up a Pandora's box of trouble, all for a measly $24,210.

It started when a patriotic bachelor of Greek extraction, George Policandriotes, died five years ago in Joliet. He left a will declaring that "all of my properties, personal and real estate, must go to the federal government of the United States to pay public debts." His estate turned out to be worth about $170,000, including an 80-acre farm.

The Will County probate court approved, in a routine hearing, the payment of $24,210 in inheritance taxes to the state of Illinois.

The federal government is contesting this ruling on the ground—believe it or not—that the estate is not taxable because the recipient (meaning the federal government) is a charitable institution.

To bolster its argument, the Internal Revenue Service pointed out that it had nobly refrained from levying a federal tax on the estate.

Well, we have heard what happened to taxpayers who facetiously listed the federal government as a dependent on their income tax returns. The tax collector doesn't think things like that are funny at all. We have never heard of anybody deducting his federal income tax as a payment to a charitable institution; but if the government wins its case in Joliet it would seem to follow that this would be perfectly proper.

Payments to a charity—and this includes dues which are levied upon members—are normally deductible to the extent that they exceed any benefits that the member or contributor may receive in the form of meals, admissions, and so on.

What the government may find that it is saying, therefore, is that taxpayers are entitled to determine what value they have received in return for their taxes, and deduct the remainder as a charitable contribution.

For a government which spends nearly all of its money on welfare programs and subsidies aimed at a minority of the people, on foreign aid, and on a war which many taxpayers vigorously oppose, this could become quite an embarrassment.

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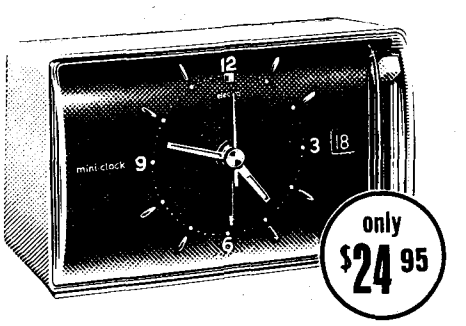

They're the same people who don't mind living with "the approximate" time or walking into a Five-and-Dime every six months to buy another new $8.95 wind-up tick-tock.

Also, this clock is not "just" a clock. It is a most elegant tabletop timepiece from West Germany with the following attributes:

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Lesson for the U.S.

How Tough Union Restrictions Are Bankrupting England

By VICTOR RIESEL

London:—A quiet revolution is stirring the United States. Our skilled workers are coming out of their two-car garages, small ranch homes, good flats and are converging variously on the auto industry, shipbuilding, the newspapers, and space industries in particular and business in general. Skilled men are scarce and they believe they have it made. They think prosperity is as permanent as the Rock of Gilbraltar. Well, they should take a second look at the big rock. Politically it's a mighty shaky stone.

If our skilled tradesmen want to observe their British cousins running a great nation into the ground, let them look eastward to the once mighty United Kingdom. Here the skilled craftsman is as powerful as his American counterpart—and unless he gets less cocky, the British skilled worker will help bankrupt the land, ruin its currency, make private savings almost valueless and find himself on the dole.

So tight are the craft workers' union restrictions that fully hundreds of thousands of workers are paid for doing nothing but to stand around. So tough are the unions' jurisdictional lines in the shipbuilding industry it sometimes takes seven highly paid skilled workers to do one man's job—all getting full pay.

This report here is based on personal trips to plants and a thorough examination of the documents at the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employes' Associations.

There are detailed studies proving that in some sections of the British newspaper industries, production and distribution, at least 34 per cent of the employes are paid for doing nothing—redundant, they call them. Superfluous, we call them.

Furthermore, some of the highly paid graphic arts workers—meaning print shops—actually sweep the floors or carry messages to make work. But they can only carry messages or paper from one department to a line drawn on the floor. Then another skilled worker, at skilled rates, picks it up and goes to another chalk line.

There is also "ghost" work. This develops when there is a need for extra pages. Ordinarily such extra work would require additional machines and union men. But the union says that the regular force can handle the sudden spurt. They simply pick up a little speed.

But the pay is reckoned at the rate of what extra equipment and manpower would have been necessary if the union men had not worked at a swifter pace. The ghost machines and ghost employes actually are put on the payroll accounting, but the ghosts' wages are divided and handed to the regular staff.

Thus the added costs accrue. In the electrical construction field there are "mates" (apprentices or helpers). Scores of thousands of them are paid for doing nothing or for working three and a half hours during a day. They stand around, hand up a tool now and then or "hold" a ladder for the journeyman electrician. Thus they are paid for doing nothing at all 65 per cent of the time.

Now for shipbuilding. Once the United Kingdom was the world's leader. Craft unions or their predecessors began when ships were built of wood. Then just about the time our Chief Sitting Bull took his first scalp back home and wood began yielding to iron on ship hulls, the British craft unions decided that tradition is tradition. The works practices of the time still hold over.

The unions developed "demarcation" of labor among themselves (jurisdiction). Sometimes different unions fight for the same work. Sometimes sections of the membership inside one union battle each other for the job.

There is, for example, the making of a portlight. In most shipbuilding yards around the world, one man, perhaps two, make such a portlight. Here this has happened: First a shipwright marks the position of the portlight. A burner (acetylene torch welder) cuts the opening. A caulker "dresses" it. A driller drills and fits the frame. A brass finisher polishes it off and fits the hinged glass frame. A driller fits the deadlight. Then a joiner (or driller) fits the deadlight hook to the linings of the steel deckhead. One such operation may be all that one of these men will do for hours, since he must wait for the others to start and finish.

And then there is "overmanning." The practice holding over from wooden frigate days lays down rigid rules for the number of men on a job. In the Mersey district, for example, the Boilermakers insisted on a continued application on a welding agreement signed generations ago. Though it is completely out of date, it can require 42 boilermakers on an acetylene torch job when only 10 are needed.

Also, two men had to be on each torch, though only one was needed.

Add to this jurisdictional rigidity the battles between unions winding up in costly strikes. Plumbers, engineers, coppersmiths fight over who shall install certain kinds of piping. Carpenters and upholsterers battle over who should lay linoleum on particular surfaces. Woodworkers (carpenters), sheet-metal workers and shipwrights struggle over who should drill holes in aluminum sheet and bolt it to wood.

Add to all this the tough army of 200,000 union shop stewards who do not produce but who are paid high wages by the employers. The shop steward has his place inside the shops and factories of this society, but the system does mean that the equivalent of 750,000 men in the U.S. simply do nothing but handle occasional grievances and whip up trouble.

NANA PHOTO

To illustrate how ridiculous labor unions can get: Holding the songsheet is musician Fred Harmer, who is in charge of the percussion section of London's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. When Tschaikovsky's 1812 Overture is played, electrician *Billy Stone, at right, pushes a button setting off the dramatic bangs which end* the Overture. One would think it would be simpler for Harmer to push the button. But no—it's against union rules for anyone other than Electrician Trades Union members to touch the switches.

No doubt the scarce skilled worker can get tough anywhere. But he had better have a mind to what may happen when he gets too rigid, too tough and too expensive—and forces his country to price itself out of the world market.

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Would You Be Willing to Sing a Solo in Church?

By PAUL HARVEY

Some Americans are trying to alter the status quo by rampaging through the streets, stealing what they want and burning what's left.

James Evans, in his new book, *The Glorious Quest,* details how many individuals will do in a mob what they would never consider doing in person.

"Will you sing a solo in church?" No. If everybody else does, you will.

As individuals, where we must face the consequences of our actions directly, we tend to think, talk and act like "old-fashioned Americans," moral, responsible, respectable.

But we can stand on the fringe of a lynch mob and feel little guilt.

Example, cited by Mr. Evans: "You are a farmer. From your government agency you have just received a letter advising that you have $1,140 coming for participation in the soil bank program.

"The letter says that government has come up with a cost-cutting device whereby you will collect the subsidy directly. Enclosed is a list of your neighbors. You are authorized to collect $49.50 from William Brown, 436 Maple Street, $62.20 from Henry Smith, 1429 N. Henderson Street, $54 from John Smith, 123 Main Street and $65.50 from Robert Jones of 2650 S. 4th Avenue.

"You may utilize the services of your local police if necessary to collect the money."

Would you?

Not one farmer in thousands would put a gun at his neighbor's head and demand to be paid for "not planting" some crop.

You would not think of removing by force from the hands of another the fruits of his labor! Yet you will let government take money from your neighbor by force to pay you for work you don't do.

Individually, "thou shalt not steal" means something. Collectively, such moral considerations are somehow diluted.

The moral disintegration which takes place is such, says Mr. Evans, that you may even come to consider your neighbor's property as yours "by right"!

Evans says, "Neither a society nor a group — not even a nation—can be possessed of integrity, wisdom, justice, morality or a sense of responsibility. These characteristics can only be the property of individuals, and the ability to acquire these qualities rests only within individuals.

"The only way to improve the bad omelet is first to improve the quality of the eggs."

The example cited here—the impersonal collection of taxes—graphically demonstrates the degree to which our American character has eroded away.

Individually, we insist that we "don't want to be a burden on anybody else," yet we demand old-age benefits, Medicare, unemployment pay, free rent, free education—which makes us a burden on everybody else.

There are only two ways to get what you want: Earn it—or steal it.

And when we condone stealing, however indirectly, there are a lot of other hands in our pockets.

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Will Wallace Force House To Choose President in '68?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A Senate subcommittee is fiddling around with half-a-dozen proposals for changing the system by which we elect an American President, but the Hill is too preoccupied with war and taxes to pay much attention. None of the resolutions has any steam behind it, and the best guess is that congressional torpor will keep them all in limbo.

The chief entry in the field is Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, sponsored by Indiana's Birch Bayh and 18 others; it proposes direct election of a President. Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) has offered a simplified version of the same resolution. Alabama's John Sparkman is gently pushing a plan of proportional division of electoral votes. South Dakota's Karl Mundt has renewed his sponsorship of what is known as the "district plan."

An arguable case can be made for each proposal, but no one is interested in hearing it. The general feeling is that the existing system has manifest faults, but ho-hum—the Republic has survived the inequities of the electoral college for a long time, and no presidential election has been thrown into the House since 1824. Why rock the boat?

In point of fact, it is now too late for the Congress to act in advance of the 1968 election. Even if two-thirds of

By collecting a relatively few votes, ex-Gov. George Wallace could prevent either major candidate from getting an absolute majority of the electoral votes.

each House could agree on a resolution of constitutional amendment, ratification could not be achieved in time for the states to revamp their election machinery. The problem should have been tackled years ago. Now it will take a blockbuster to shock the country and the Congress into action.

George Wallace of Alabama may drop that bombshell 14 months hence. Despite all that has been written of the former governor's prospective candidacy, most professional politicians here in Washington refuse to take him seriously. They ought to wake up. Those antiquated provisions of the Constitution are still the supreme law of the land; it would require relatively little to trigger them into action.

Consider these possibilities: If Lyndon Johnson's popularity continues to languish; if the Republicans nominate a 1968 ticket too liberal for Southern comfort; if the riots of 1967 continue into the summer of 1968; and if Wallace is able to get his name on the ballot of all 50 states—next year's election, gentlemen, could be an unpredictable lulu.

None of these possibilities is remote or unlikely. The polls suggest a close election across the nation, no matter whom the Republicans field. The polls also suggest that Wallace would pull a few critical percentage points from Johnson in the North and Midwest, and simultaneously undercut the GOP nominee in the South. If Wallace himself carried half-a-dozen Southern states, having perhaps 53 electoral votes, neither major party candidate might be able to command the 270 electoral votes it takes to win. All of a sudden, we could be back to 1824.

If the election were thrown into the House, each state would have one vote. (No one has any idea what would become of the votes represented by the District of Columbia.) How would the states divide? It would depend entirely upon the House elections of November 1968.

At the moment, three states (Illinois, Montana and Oregon) have evenly divided delegations. Twenty-nine delegations are predominantly Democratic, 18 predominantly Republican. If the Congress that convenes in January 1969 were similarly constituted, Johnson probably could survive the threat of Southern defections.

But the picture is uncertain. The arithmetic is such that the Democrats' loss of single shaky seats in Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, assuming other states remained unchanged, would create an incredible situation.

Hold onto your chair: On these assumptions, with 44 states voting [six would be evenly divided and cast blanks —Colorado, Illinois, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Oregon] and 26 required to elect [a majority of all the states is necessary], the Wallace states would be sitting high in the catbird seat. Freed by their voters of normal party obligations, they could throw the presidency either to LBJ or to his GOP opponent.

Okay. It's an iffy line of speculation. But read Article II of the Constitution; get out pencil, tablet and almanac; and contemplate George Wallace. While Congress dilly-dallies with constitutional amendment, the Alabamian may be making constitutional hay.

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LIVING'S COST—"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has developed one of the most unusual statistics about this nation's mounting debt. In its 'Washington Report' newsletter it points out that the federal government is going into debt at the rate of $40 million a day, figured on the basis of a five-day work week, and that this averages to $5 million an hour for each eight-hour work day. 'Thus,' it says, 'if we normally inhale and exhale once every three seconds, everytime we breathe the federal deficit increases $4,162.' Breathing? Who can afford it?"—From the Detroit *Free Press*

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Despite Growing Medicare Problems

Liberals Plan New Attacks on Private Medicine

By EDWARD R. ANNIS, M.D.
Past President, Member Board of Trustees, American Medical Association

Is the 14-month-old Medicare program—lauded by the Administration on its first birthday as "an unqualified success"—sliding toward crisis?

The evidence strongly suggests that it is.

Item: The first-year cost of Medicare (somewhere near $3 billion) was at least twice as high as the Administration estimated before the law was enacted.

Item: Hospitals throughout the nation have threatened to pull out of the program because they claim the government's interpretation of "reasonable cost" (the basis for payment to hospitals for Medicare patients) is grossly unreasonable. They demand more money.

Item: The burden of excessive red tape has tipped the scale of administrative costs substantially higher than predicted.

Item: Despite official denials, physicians and patients are experiencing prolonged delays in receiving Medicare payments. Instructions for making claims are so confusing and obscure even experts find them difficult to decipher.

Item: Hospitals in all sections of the country report a problem of mounting severity—a significant increase in bed occupancy by elderly patients and, as a result, a perceptible lengthening of the time younger patients must wait to enter a hospital for elective surgery or other non-emergency conditions.

Item: The increasing case load of elderly patients has set hospital administrators wondering how to cope with the problem, some pondering whether a quota system might soon be necessary to prevent hospitals from becoming predominantly geriatric institutions and, as such, progressively less effective in serving all the community.

Item: The cost of health care, particularly hospitalization, continues to rise dramatically, thrust upward by a number of factors, not the last of which is inflation fueled by the Administration's reckless fiscal policies. Medicare costs will keep on soaring.

A Boon to Many

Congress and the Administration seem disposed to ignore the warnings and to permit Medicare to drift into the gathering storm.

The pressure on Congress, in fact, has been to expand Medicare, although any enlargement would compound its troubles and multiply its cost. Major problems apparently are viewed as minor irritants. As President Johnson declared on Medicare's first anniversary, "All doubts and dire predictions have vanished in the glow of its success."

If Medicare does not measure up to that vision of perfection, nevertheless, it cannot be said that its looming difficulties are presumptive evidence of failure. A program of this magnitude, pouring billions of tax dollars toward the payment of hospital and medical bills for millions of Americans, could not fail to be a boon to many. Medicare undeniably has lightened the burden of heavy health care expenses for thousands of elderly citizens and assuredly has been beneficial to those among them who are living within or on the edge of indigence.

Bad Law on Two Counts

Americans, with varying degrees of equanimity, accept the fact of Medicare. The time may be approaching when criticizing Medicare may be more venturesome than criticizing the National Council of Churches. Still, public acceptance will not alter the fact that Medicare is a bad law on two fundamental counts.

First, taxes are extracted from wage earners to pay hospital and medical bills for millions of the elderly who are financially able to pay their own way.

Second, control is centralized in the federal government, where ideological considerations are likely to be more persuasive in the decision-making process than the health needs of the nation.

Medicare is not a law of necessity. There is not now and never has been a necessity to exact a tax tribute from working people to help others who are wealthy and well-to-do. There is not now and never has been a necessity to confer on a federal bureaucracy the power to interfere in private practice of medicine.

Among the "dire predictions" which have not vanished may be counted governmental tampering with the practice of medicine, promulgation of rules overreaching the intent of the law, costs rising far above estimates, increased bed occupancy by elderly patients and excessive red tape building up administrative costs.

Experience has reinforced the strong doubt that millions of old folk were being denied medical care because they could not pay for it, as claimed by labor leaders, a few members of Congress, the Administration hierarchy and other Medicare protagonists. Increased utilization of hopsital facilities by the elderly is primarily a matter of time, not numbers. They are not rushing to hospitals in huge numbers, but those who enter are staying longer now that the taxpayers are picking up most of the tab.

Medicare becomes law July 30, 1965. President Johnson flew to Independence, Mo., so that former President Harry Truman (right) could share in the ceremonies. Behind the President is Mrs. Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.).

Furthermore, there never was any doubt, and there is none now, that the problem of helping the elderly who really need help in financing the expense of health care could be solved more economically and more efficiently and with less injustice to the taxpaying younger citizens.

Medicare even now could be phased into the Title XIX program (commonly referred to as Medicaid)—a program based on the principle of helping only those who need help, with administrative authority decentralized among the states. The Medicaid concept was borrowed from the Kerr-Mills Law for the elderly, a law supported by the American Medical Association but abandoned by Congress in favor of the misadventure known as Medicare.

Medicare, however, is not likely to be cast aside whatever its potential for damaging the economy, whatever threat it poses for the nation's health care system, whatever injustices it inflicts on wage earners.

Triple Taxation

Wage earners doubtlessly have not yet awakened to the fact that they are paying a higher price for Medicare than the taxes taken from their paychecks. They are paying at least double and, in many cases, triple: The direct payroll taxes; the increased cost of medical and hospital services attributable to Medicare's influence on rising prices, and, in many instances, hospital bills padded to make up the difference between the government's payment and the actual cost of caring for Medicare patients.

Although the American Medical Association has called for a critical evaluation of Medicare and the proliferation of other costly, wasteful and overlapping federal health programs and their impact on health care costs, the Administration so far has refused to acknowledge the inflationary effect of these programs. They have, nonetheless, contributed markedly to spiraling medical and hospital costs by generating new demands on facilities and personnel already under severe strain. These programs (more than 20 enacted by the 89th Congress) have stimulated sudden and climactic demands on health care services without increasing facilities and personnel.

Coexistence an Illusion

The response of the Administration has been to reproach doctors and hospitals and to hold the government blameless. There is a lesson to be learned here by physicians and hospitals—and a threat to be reckoned with.

The lesson is that peaceful coexistence with the present Administration is an illusion, that cooperation is a one-sided affair.

The American Medical Association chose, as an act of good faith, to work with the Administration in devising Medicare rules and regulations that would, to the extent possible, minimize the damaging effects of a bad law. The reward for good faith has been intimidation and public scolding.

Physicians, for example, have been accused of reprehensible conduct for electing to exercise their right under the law to bill their patients directly and not to become involved with agencies of government. Recently, a high Administration official was quoted in a manner to imply that physicians had kited their fees as a consequence of Medicare, although a presidential commission earlier found evidence to the contrary.

The threat to be reckoned with also came from this official. In a statement pinning responsibility for soaring health care costs on virtually everyone and everything but government, he declared pragmatically, "This rate of increase cannot be tolerated."

By whom he did not say, but clearly he meant the federal government. The manner in which this federal intolerance will manifest itself is obscure. But whatever action is taken by government,

Continued on Page 13

Dr. Edward Annis, of Miami, Fla., has a long and distinguished medical career. A graduate of the University of Detroit, he received his M.D. from Marquette University in 1938 and holds several honorary degrees. He has practiced medicine, specializing in surgery, in Florida for almost 30 years. In 1959 he was named chairman of the Governor's Citizens Medical Committee on Health for the state of Florida and was president of the American Medical Association in 1963-1964. He is also a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons and serves as president of its U.S. section.

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Joseph Dawson, left, son of veteran Rep. William Dawson (D.-Ill.) vigorously protested the National Conference on New Politics. And longtime Communist Arnold Johnson (right) was passing himself off as the group's public relations director.

More Racial Turmoil Planned At New Politics Convention

By ALICE WIDENER

At Palmer House, Chicago, scene of the Labor Day national convention of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP), Joseph Dawson, son of Rep. William Dawson of Illinois, said concisely and precisely, "This is not a convention. This is hell!" Mr. Dawson went on to say, "These people have the audacity to say they are helping our cities' Negroes. Well, I am a Negro and they are not helping me."

With dignity and courage, Mr. Dawson faced the New Politics convention delegates and accredited observers in the corridor outside the hotel meeting rooms and denounced them as "misfits, beatniks, Communists, thieves and liars." He might have added two other well-chosen epithets—"criminals" and "traitors."

Openly, among white leftists and "Black Power" leaders, the recent riots in Newark and Detroit were being referred to as "try-outs for next year." Throughout convention literature from scores of leftist "peace" and "civil rights" groups, the riots in Watts, Newark and Detroit were described as "rebellions." A main theme at workshop sessions and discussions during two days of pre-convention meetings had been how to combat the forces for law and order in American communities.

On Saturday morning, September 2, there was scheduled a workshop conducted by Phil Hutchings and Terry Jefferson on "Rebellions, the Cops, the Army and the Black Community." In June 1965, Phil Hutchings and Terry Jefferson took part in a Conference on Youth in Politics conducted by Arthur Waskow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. Mr. Waskow was an NCNP executive board member.

Both Hutchings and Jefferson were active in the Newark, N.J., "Community Union Project" along with Thomas Hayden, former Yale faculty member who went to Hanoi with Herbert Aptheker of the Communist party. Many well-qualified analysts of the Newark riot this summer believe it was the logical consequence of radical activities carried on in Newark by the Community Union Project.

During hours and hours of attendance with the press at NCNP pre-convention meetings, I did not hear a single delegate's voice raised against racial violence in our country. On the contrary, I heard nothing but justification for violence and plans to instigate it. When Robert Lucas of CORE threatened to pull his group out of the convention unless it passed a resolution in favor of "Black Power," officials of the NCNP pleaded with Lucas to remain and assured him of their support.

Equally hellish at the convention was New Politics economic talk about "how to ruin the American currency, by forcing the government to print money."

The NCNP is following a strategy set forth at the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars in New York City in September 1966. There Prof. Richard A. Cloward of Columbia University and Mrs. Judith Mage of the N.Y. Social Service Employes Union explained how techniques of "pushing the poor" to make bankrupting demands on city, state and federal budgets could force the government to print money.

Throughout the NCNP convention sessions, delegates were urged by the leaders to "use the Viet Nam war for making multi-issue demands that will overturn the system." At Palmer House, scene of the convention, the term "the enemy" meant the United States government.

Joseph Dawson is entirely right when he said the convention was hell. It was. And its aim for 1968 and beyond is to bring down our American system through bankruptcy and a race war. On an NBC newscast on September 1, Sandy Vanocur said he doesn't think the National Conference for New Politics is important politically. In my opinion, he is very much mistaken and will be proved so.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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PROVOKING—"A survey shows that few Russians read the editorials in *Izvestia*, the government newspaper. There's really no point in reading something you know in advance you are going to have to agree with."—From the San Diego *Union*

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"REMEMBER THE WALL? On August 13 it celebrated its sixth anniversary as the grisly dividing line between freedom and tyranny in Berlin. How long will it stand?"—From the Richmond *News Leader*

Growing Indictment of McNamara

By BARRY GOLDWATER

A clear bill of indictment may now be drawn up against Secretary of Defense Robert Strange McNamara. There is not a single area of his responsibility in which he has not totally failed.

The indictment would lead off with his fantastic testimony before the Senate Preparedness subcommittee in which he flatly said that our operations against North Viet Nam could not bring them to the negotiating table; in short, could not win the war.

That statement, which is refuted by all professional military advice, indicates that the secretary is in no mind to permit the military a free hand in winning the war. He is operating a war policy totally at variance with the policy which most Americans had assumed was being followed—a policy directed at ending the war by winning it.

The effect of this statement on the enemy is predictable. Unless it is sharply struck down by the President, it will encourage the Vietnamese Communists to drag the war on endlessly, knowing that they never will be subjected to the full force of American power.

On that count McNamara has given more aid and comfort to the enemy than all of the ranting Vietnik marches and rallies, all the teach-ins or anything else.

On that point alone McNamara must be counted as more valuable to the

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara continues to silence qualified military men.

enemy, and more damaging to our own men in the field, than a couple of new divisions of Communist infantry.

It is now clear, in the most recent public revelations of how completely McNamara and the Joint Chiefs of Staff differ on the war, that McNamara has steadily and willfully cut off the access of military men to the President and to Congress.

The Joint Chiefs, under law, are supposed to be the President's principal military advisers. Under McNamara's high-handed dictatorship at the Pentagon they have been denied that function. Only now are the gags slipping from their mouths. But as long as McNamara is in office, the American people, including the President, can anticipate that he will do everything possible to stifle military opinions, silence dissent and prevent the Congress and the commander-in-chief from getting all the facts.

McNamara may here be charged with direct abuse of the military-civilian relationship as defined in our laws. That relationship always has aimed at retaining civilian control of the military. It has never aimed at turning that civilian control into an absolute political dictatorship by a Cabinet officer, free to operate the Pentagon as a private preserve without interference from any other civilian.

A lengthy section of the indictment against this man would list the times he has failed to tell the truth to the people, to the President or to the Congress. His baldly false statements to the Congress regarding the readiness and adequacy of force and equipment are examples.

Admittedly, there is no court in which the indictment against McNamara is likely to be tried. It is more a moral than a legalistic matter.

But in the give-and-take of American politics this one man must not remain immune to criticism, to the standards demanded of other public officials and finally to the simple remedy always available for an incompetent employe—the remedy of dismissal.

Robert McNamara should be fired.

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Freedom of Assembly Doesn't Mean Rioting

From the Nashville *Banner*

The "right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances" is fixed in the Constitution, as item three in Article 1 of the Bill of Rights.

That is deliberately misconstrued by hate-mongers and confederating trouble makers.

It needs to be understood for its true meaning. There is in it no sanction of violent assembly; nor for "petition" in the form of massive disorders to paralyze institutions of government at any level.

The latter clearly are within the avowed aims of the so-called National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, which has called for a mob rally in Washington October 21-22. Its declared strategy is to "shut down the Pentagon" by mass invasion; and the committee chairman adds that "there will be no government building in Washington that will be unattacked."

That is not a prospective "peace" march; nor a "petition" for "redress of grievances." It is the language of dispossession, to move in by force and take over.

There is only one way to meet such a threat, and that is by law enforcement; the basic purpose of a government of law, ordained to "insure the domestic tranquility."

It is within the prescribed constitutional powers of Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

It is within the province of executive authority – as commander-in-chief – to mobilize from military units readily available to keep the peace at the seat of government. These are at hand, and public security dictates their use when, as, and if necessary.

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Who's Starving in Mississippi?

The inflammatory charge as political weapon

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

During the 1960 presidential campaign, John F. Kennedy in righteous indignation charged that "seventeen million Americans go to bed hungry every night." This statement was widely broadcast by the Democrats to "show" the heartlessness of the Eisenhower Administration, as well as the poverty the Republicans had brought to America.

Investigation showed that the Kennedy quote had been speared out of a report on American eating habits which deplored the over-zealous dieting of 17 million weight-conscious people. Democratic campaigners, however, continued to use the "statistic" in their attacks on Richard M. Nixon and the Republican party. At no time did Mr. Kennedy correct the record.

How much this contributed to the defeat of Mr. Nixon is, of course, a question impossible to determine. But the technique lives on, and today it is being applied in a situation that is far more explosive than a national election.

A report, prepared by the tax-exempt Ford Foundation and broadcast widely by Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick (D.-N.Y.), is being used to stir up Negroes at a time when men of good will are desperately seeking to prevent further outbursts of violence in the nation's urban centers.

According to this Ford Foundation "study" large numbers of Negro women and children are being deliberately starved to death in Mississippi in order to reduce their electoral strength. Mr. Resnick's charge, given its presumably respectable source, justifiably horrified millions of Americans.

There were speeches and editorials expressing this horror—and Negroes in strife-torn cities, interviewed on TV, repeated Mr. Resnick's words to justify the "hate Whitey" campaign of "Black Power" extremists.

Only one thing was wrong: The charge wasn't true.

To determine the validity of the Ford Foundation's "findings" of genocide in Mississippi, it was only necessary to check with Negro leaders and white liberals in the state. For example, Percy Green, Negro editor of the Jackson, Miss., *Advocate*, replied editorially:

"The charge has been made that thousands of Mississippi Negroes are . . . slowly dying of starvation. It is further charged that the white people of Mississippi are using genocide as a political factor in the state. These statements are so far from the truth that it is only with contempt that we refer to them.

"In the first place, the entire life of the state is based on a population at least half of whom are Negroes. For any number of Negroes to leave the state . . . by slow process would mean the collapse of the state's economy."

J. H. White, Negro president of the Mississippi Valley State College, noted that "as a long-time resident of the Mississippi Delta and having had contacts with people of all walks of life in the area, I do not know of any person who is perishing from lack of food nor of any deliberate effort to starve anyone."

Hodding Carter II, the noted liberal editor, pointed out that Mississippi is the poorest state in the Union and that poverty exists as a result of "a complex set of circumstances over which no one man or group of men has control. . . . It is not the result of some kind of evil conspiracy aimed at genocide or starving Negroes out of Mississippi." This thesis, he added, was an attempt to "capitalize on a tragic situation."

Like the other states, he said, Mississippi had failed both its white and Negro poor—and efforts to ameliorate the situation were "harmed" by "an utterly fantastic indictment."

The Memphis, Tenn., *Commercial Appeal* found the Resnick-Ford charges "outrageous" and reported that "after a trip to the area even the agriculture secretary has rejected the wild charges. . . . Mississippi already has a higher percentage of its poor signed up for food programs than any other state."

Even if the TV pundits had given the same amount of time to the rebuttal that they did to the original smear, the facts would never catch up. So millions of Negroes and whites will continue to use the "genocide" accusation to the detriment of interracial peace. Only the demagogues can rejoice in this.

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ONLY A BILLION?—"Arthur C. Clarke, British novelist and science writer who has written extensively on outer space, cites an example to aid in comprehending vast figures such as a billion. Clarke says that if a person goes to the beach and gets a bucket of sand, suitably fine, it will contain about a billion grains. He adds that if this bucket is dumped in a pile on a table and each separate grain is examined through a magnifying glass many differences between the individual grains will be discovered. He also points out that devoting one minute to the examination of each grain and working eight hours a day at this task it would take 6,000 years to look at each grain in the bucket. And 6,000 years is just about as long as recorded human history. That's only one billion. The national debt of the United States reported in the Statement of the Treasury on August 9 was $331,152,511,411.56."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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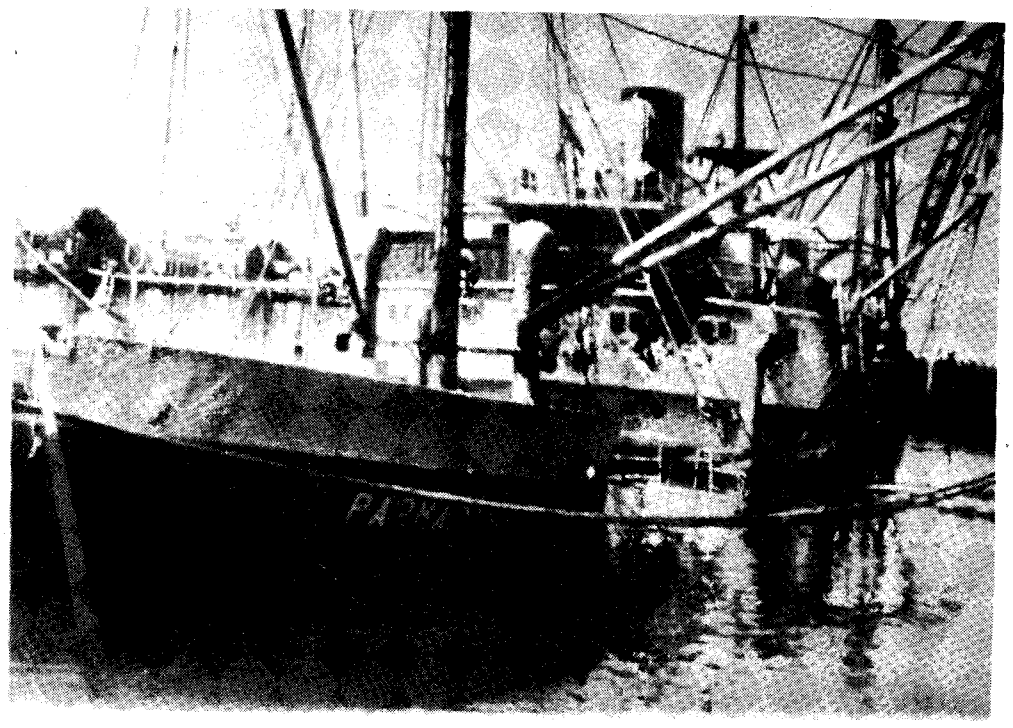

The Greek freighter Parmaster rests on the bottom of the Suez Canal after renewed fighting broke out between the Israelis and Egyptians. Not letting Nasser seize the canal back in 1956 might have avoided the current maritime crisis.

Suez Canal Concessions Led to Panama Treaties

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Few Americans may see any immediate connection between the deliberate blocking of the Suez Canal by Egypt's little Hitler and the United States-Panama treaty concerning the Panama Canal. But it is there, all right.

For except for pressure by the United States in concert with the Soviet Union in 1956, it is doubtful if Egypt would be in a position to block "its" canal today.

At that time Secretary Dulles upheld Egypt's right to nationalize the canal through its territory on the ground of eminent domain, regardless of the fact that Egypt had signed an international treaty leaving the canal in the hands of the Suez Co. for several years more. Britain and France argued that under international law, treaties between states supercede domestic law.

But it did them no good. Nasser seized the Suez Canal. Anti-colonialists applauded Secretary Dulles.

But not this writer. In fact, in November 1956, in the course of a warm argument with Sen. Bill Knowland, then Republican majority leader, I predicted that our support of Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal would in a not-too-distant future cost the United States possession of the Panama Canal.

Now, in accepting three treaties with Panama concerning the canal, President Johnson has taken the first step towards what I feared.

Under the first treaty the United States would surrender all rights, sovereignty and property in a canal zone 10 miles wide and 50 miles long. The canal, its traffic and $5 billion of U.S. military and civilian investment would thenceforth be administered by a joint administration of four Panamanians and five Americans, but subject to the laws and taxes of Panama. The U.S. would relinquish its present sovereignty in perpetuity over the Canal Zone and on Dec. 31, 1999, turn the whole thing over to Panama.

The second Johnson treaty provides for sharing the defense of the canal: "one horse, one rabbit." But U.S. military bases will be under Panamanian sovereignty.

The third treaty will authorize the United States to build a second sea-level canal across Panama after buying the land and paying indemnity for abandoning the present lock canal.

Many decent Americans see no harm in such relinquishment of something which the United States, under President Theodore Roosevelt, acquired by force. Under the new treaties we should, they believe, be making amends for TR's "imperialism."

Others believe, as President Truman did and perhaps still does, that all important international waterways—Panama, Suez, the Dardanelles, the Oresund between Sweden and Denmark—should be internationalized under United Nations administration.

This might be feasible but for two adverse circumstances; the degeneracy of the U.N. under combined Communist sabotage and too many irresponsible new members; and Washington's failure to intervene to prevent Castro from creating a formidable Communist military and subvention base in the Caribbean. Among the targets of his Russian masters are control of Puerto Rico, the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo and the Panama Canal.

These facts compel me to oppose Senate ratification of the Johnson treaties with Panama, at least until communism disappears from our back yard. Therefore I support House Concurrent Resolution 391 now being considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which condemns any present relinquishment of sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal. If accepted by the Senate, this resolution would serve notice on the President of its refusal to ratify his treaties.

Perhaps, however, this will not be necessary. Emboldened by their success in getting so much from the United States, Panamanian Reds, pinks and nationalists are now urging their government to repudiate the Johnson treaties and demand immediate control of the canal and the departure of Americans—"everything and right away," as the girl said when asked what she wanted.

Should this occur, we shall have achieved at least a breathing spell during which, if we have the will, we may put a spoke in Castro's wheel. At which point we can safely discuss the canal issue again.

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As Henry Ford Proved, Peace Isn't So Simple

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

In the blustery and bleak afternoon of Dec. 4, 1915, the ship *Oscar II* backed out into the thick waters of the Hudson River to prayers, cheers and catcalls and headed seaward to stop World War I.

Henry Ford's Peace Ship contained 150 assorted idealists, dreamers, cranks and free-loaders, plus about 50 largely cynical newsmen already headquartered in the first-class bar. All were guests of the Ford Motor Co. The slogan was "Out of the Trenches by Christmas." Christmas was three weeks away.

As an expression of human naivete, the Peace Ship has no peer in history except, perhaps, the Children's Crusade of 1212. It had been "sold" to Ford by a Hungarian feminist, Rosika Schwimmer. She was sure that Europe was desperately weary of war and all that was needed was a blitzkrieg of American peace enthusiasts.

Burnet Hershey, in his new book, *The Odyssey of Henry Ford and the Great Peace Ship,* tells the story well. As a 19-year-old reporter for the Brooklyn *Eagle* he was a sympathetic eyewitness to the sad fiasco. But I was interested on a more personal note. For one of the peaceniks was my grandfather, the patriarchal, white-bearded Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago.

Grandpa was no mere peace-crying cookie-pusher, frightened of the bangs. He had spent three rugged years as a kid artilleryman in the Civil War, and he knew his way around blood-and-guts. He remembered better than most Americans that war was not all bands and glory and waving flags. It was disemboweled horses and gangrene and a bite on a lead bullet while the surgeon plied his saw. Grandpa thought war was pretty stupid, and it is.

But Grandpa suffered from the curse of so many in his profession, the habit of thinking in holy absolutes. War is Evil, ergo it must end—now! He also had the curse of eloquence and a latent thirst for martyrdom. In a speech in Norway he said, "My place is where the stones are flying!" A good line, if a little idiotic.

Well, the whole thing was an awful bust. About the time the boys should have been getting out of the trenches the entire party was freezing to death

Modern-day pacifists have failed to learn the lessons of history from previous wars.

in a Stockholm hotel. Henry Ford had bailed out. And the affair came to a crippled end in Holland when there was a shouting donnybrook over the election of delegates to something called the Neutral Conference for Continual Mediation. When Grandpa finally got home he muttered darkly to the press about "Too many crabs and too many preachers."

Still, the Peace Ship pilgrims were essentially right. It was a stupid war. Nine million men died. Far from "Making the World Safe for Democracy" and serving as "A War to End Wars," the door was opened to the cruelest of autocracies in Russia and Germany, and World War II became a cinch. Things would have been infinitely better if the *Oscar II* had sailed into open arms and cheers.

World War I was a series of gaudy miscalculations. All its protagonists lived to regret it. Had they been able to foresee Verdun, the Somme and Tannenberg, the war would never have started. But once launched, no hand-wringing group of kibitzers had any chance of stopping it as long as both sides thought they saw victory.

Between the two great wars the pacifists clung to various illusions. There were efforts to outlaw toy soldiers on the ground that this stimulated militarism in the young. The theory had it that munitions-makers—"Merchants of Death," they called them—started wars for business' sake. A nation could insure peace by refusing to buy armaments. And during the 1930s thousands of fine people met all over America and the British Commonwealth to pledge their love of humanity and decry the acquisition of arms.

Unfortunately, the wolves weren't at the prayer meetings. And when the power of German and Japanese militarism was unleashed, it was a narrow squeak.

As long as there are forces determined to topple governments by internal subversion or overt conquest, unpreparedness is like taking the fence down around the sheepfold.

Pacifists are forever quoting Ben Franklin's "There never was a good war or a bad peace." It was one of the few stupid things Ben ever said, and he belied it with his enthusiastic support of the American Revolution. There are, indeed, such things as bad peaces, as the sad ghosts of all citizens who opened their gates to Attila could testify. A well-run prison is peaceful, but men risk death in desperate riots for freedom.

Peace is not simple. Unilateral disarmament throws meat to the tigers. Unilateral good will doesn't melt the hearts of the predators. Peace can sometimes only be purchased at the risk of war. John Foster Dulles' much-criticized "brinkmanship" may have saved the world untold agony during the years when the Kremlin was wondering how much it could get away with.

"Blessed are the peacemakers." But prayers and peace ships are not always the answer.

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SEN. WALLACE BENNETT (R.-Utah) notes that the President originally predicted a budget deficit for fiscal '67 of $1.8 billion. He ended up with one of $11 billion—a 500 per cent error. The deficit for fiscal '68 is now estimated at $8 billion. "I pray that the budget for fiscal '68 does not have a 500 per cent margin of error," Bennett says. "If it does, we will be pushing into a $40-billion deficit at this time next year."

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MICHIGAN GOV. GEORGE ROMNEY stuck his foot in his mouth recently when, addressing a Negro rally in Flint, he cried, "there must be an open occupancy ordinance in the state of Michigan." Twenty-four hours later Romney had second thoughts, telling reporters, "I didn't mean to say that about open housing. It was a slip of the tongue."

UAW Success Could Aid Reuther In Forming New Political Force

From the Allen-Scott Report

More than a guaranteed annual wage and a big pay boost for 600,000 United Auto Workers are at stake in the strike threat Walter Reuther is hurling at the Big Three auto manufacturers.

When the union wins an acceptable contract the fiery UAW president may use the victory as his battle cry for forming a new political coalition with militant civil rights, peace, student and welfare groups to influence the 1968 presidential election.

Reuther's political action plan calls for organizing the new coalition by linking war and welfare protest movements.

UAW associates say Reuther, who is de-committing himself from President Johnson, is firmly convinced the time will be ripe before the end of 1967 for him to lead the big union into this coalition.

With the new coalition Reuther believes he can force the 1968 presidential campaign to revolve around the Viet Nam-welfare issues, which he contends will attract a "third party" candidate of national stature.

Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.), despite his announced commitment to the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, is Reuther's personal choice to head up the proposed new "Peace and Prosperity" party.

Whether the determined UAW "redhead" can talk Kennedy into leading the new coalition could depend heavily on future events in the big cities and Viet Nam and their impact on President Johnson's sagging popularity, according to UAW insiders.

Kennedy's renewed criticism of President Johnson's handling of the Viet Nam war and his endorsement of the guaranteed annual income, they stress, has given Reuther a growing confidence that the New York senator would be available in 1968.

For several years the 60-year-old Reuther has been methodically preparing the way for the formation of the new political coalition in 1968.

He privately encouraged Dr. Martin King to embark earlier this year on the task of trying to unite the militant black groups, civil rights organizations, and the anti-war protestors. King climaxed this effort with his keynote address to the left-leaning National Conference for New Politics, which was held recently in Chicago.

Working closely with the nationally organized Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, which Reuther and King organized in 1964, the New Politics group will begin this month to set up thousands of "citizens' political action" units throughout the nation.

The underlying purpose of this nationwide organization is twofold:

• To organize a grass-roots "citizens'" political machine among all persons disenchanted with both major parties.

• To furnish demonstrators for King's program of massive demonstrations to disrupt major cities, including Washington, D.C.

Within the UAW, Reuther and his brother Roy have supervised the establishment of so-called "citizenship committees" in all of the union's more than 1,250 locals. The political assignment of these units is to organize block by block for the 1968 campaign.

Meanwhile, Reuther has flatly refused to pay his union's quota ((estimated at nearly $100,000 a year) to COPE, the AFL-CIO's political arm.

This financial boycott will be one of the main topics on the agenda when AFL-CIO union leaders meet this month in New York to make plans for their coming national convention in Miami in December.

At the Miami convention Reuther is expected to show his 1968 plans. UAW insiders report that if the convention refuses, as Reuther expects, to endorse his views the "redhead" will pull 600,000-man union out of the AFL-CIO.

This walk-out will be the signal for the formal organization of the new political coalition which, they say, Reuther and King have been working to build since they organized the massive civil rights demonstration here four years ago.

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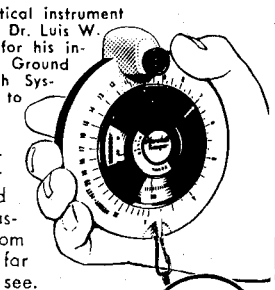

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Budget Bureau Chief Leaves Many Questions Unanswered

Plugging for LBJ's tax increase, Charles Schultze admits huge errors in past estimates

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Charles L. Schultze—"Schultzy" to President Johnson who likes him well—has been described as a McNamara-type of whiz kid, one of the best of the breed, young, brilliant, ambitious, a tough-minded intellectual.

As director of the Bureau of the Budget, he is one of the most powerful men in government. The post was always important but more so since Democratic administrations accepted Keynesian economic theories which make the budget a conscious instrument of national policy.

He was 40 when he took the job in June 1965, is now sweating out his third annual budget, and preparing to tackle his fourth. Most budget directors in the last decade have lasted for only two. One reason Schultze remains, according to an aide, is that "Johnson likes somebody who's got the answers and Schultze has more answers than anybody else around."

But Schultze didn't have all the answers when the Joint Economic Committee summoned him recently and asked a number of basic questions.

His mental agony was obvious as Chairman William Proxmire (D.-Wis.)

Sen. Jack Miller (R.-Iowa) notes that inflation is "the No. 1 domestic public enemy of our country."

and other committee members prodded him verbally for three hours, demanding to know why the President can ask $10 billion a year more in taxes but can't cut government spending more than "a pitifully inadequate" $2 billion.

There is a possibility that Schultze lost his standing with Robert S. McNamara, secretary of defense, founder of the whiz kid school. On several occasions, he told the committee, "I don't know the answer," a remark that has never been heard from McNamara in hundreds of appearances before committees.

The hearing, unfortunately, was virtually deserted by press and public. Attention was focused elsewhere—on an inquiry into the hazards of cigarette smoking; on a probe of bombings in North Viet Nam; on a survey of the problems of slum swellers.

These rival explorations merited close attention, but the Schultze interrogation centered on a greater danger to national security. The committee's target was what one of its members, Sen. Jack Miller (R.-Iowa), called "the number one domestic public enemy of our country—inflation."

The public has been robbed of $85 billion in purchasing power during the six and one half years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. The people most hurt are those least able to afford it—the low-income group and the older generation relying on fixed pensions and savings for a livelihood.

Schultze is a key figure in the Administration's vaunted struggle to control inflation. He predicts federal receipts and expenditures and the size of the potential deficit. He tells the President how much he should tax and how much he can spend. The accuracy of his forecasts is vital to economic health.

Last January Schultze told the President that the Treasury would collect $127 billion in the fiscal year beginning July 1 and the government could afford to spend $135 billion. An $8-billion deficit did not pose inflationary dangers, he theorized. Six months later, as a potential $29-billion deficit loomed, he had to admit a $7-billion error on estimated collections. The major factor in this miscalculation had been an unexpected drop of $3.3 billion in individual income tax receipts. Why had he blundered?

The committee, knowing Dr. Schultze as an acclaimed expert, a former professor in economics at two universities, expected some profound explanation of the economic factors producing this sub-

Budget Director Charles Schultze is responsible for estimating government receipts and expenditures.

stantial drop in personal incomes. Members waited as Schultze ran his fingers through his mop of graying, black hair, and then for a moment buried his face in his hands. He finally confessed.

"We had always underestimated individual income taxes year after year. So this time, after plotting the trend of the rise over the years, we allowed for an increase. Then it turned down! The Treasury is just trying to find out how it happened. Frankly, we still don't know."

Schultze was saluted for his candor but it aroused uneasy doubts. Were the new estimates, cited as cause for a $10-billion tax boost, based on similar guesswork? Was government spending, as Schultze insisted, largely "untouchable"? Has ever-increasing deficit spending become a permanent fixture in Administration policy? These were other questions that went unanswered.

(Chicago *Tribune* Press Service)

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NO THANKS—The small liberal arts college of Artesia in New Mexico has just turned down $21,934 in federal funds for student scholarships. Dr. Thomas Stevens, president of the 400-student college which is not yet one year old, says his institution wants to remain as independent as possible from government help. "It's not that we're anti-government," says Dr. Stevens. "It's just that we don't need it and don't want it." Comments the *Wall Street Journal*: "There was a time when that philosophy would have seemed only simple common sense. In an era when almost everyone has a hand out for federal handouts, though, there will be those who figure Artesia is pretty far out."

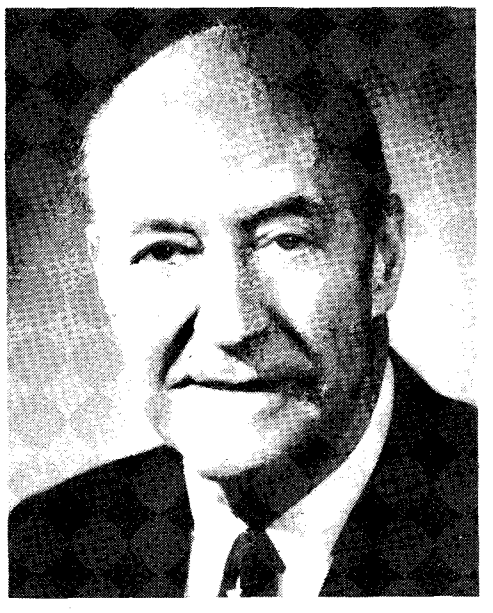
IMF: Overseer of 20 Years of World Inflation

By HENRY HAZLITT

Of all the international organizations set up with so little thought and so much fanfare after World War II, the most obvious failure has been the International Monetary Fund.

When the IMF holds its annual meeting in Rio de Janeiro from September 25 to 29, it will have completed 20 years of functioning life. By its starry-eyed champions it is still referred to as a resounding success. One would like to know in what respect. The only justifiable purpose of an international monetary system is to make individual currencies more dependable and more stable than they otherwise would have been. The IMF system has not done this.

It is hard to name one of its 106 member currencies that has not lost purchasing power. On one count there have been more than 99 devaluations of fund currencies, 25 in 1966 alone. (I have been unsuccessful in trying to get a candid count out of the IMF itself.)



Economist Hazlitt says new "special drawing rights" will only continue inflation problem.

In any case, in no corresponding period of the world's history, and certainly in no other time of peace, has monetary inflation been so rampant and so universal as in the last 20 years.

I append at the end of this column the record of 42 of the world's leading currencies, showing the shrunken purchasing power of each in 1966 compared with 1946. (In a few cases, for special reasons, the comparisons are with 1947, 1948 or 1949.) I am indebted for the calculations to the economics department of the First National City Bank of New York.

It will be noticed that the dollar, the supposed anchor to which all other currencies are tied, has lost 40% of its purchasing power in the 20 years, while the currencies of Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia buy less than 1% of what they bought in 1946.

It would, of course, be unfair to blame all this appalling inflation on the IMF system as such. Most of it is the result of the twin evils of the "new economics," with its constant demands for "more purchasing power," and the welfare state, trying always to live beyond its means.

But an effective brake on deficit spending and the printing press would have been the old-fashioned gold standard, with its stern discipline of maintaining constant convertibility of each currency into gold. Instead, the IMF system has encouraged its members to believe that this discipline can be avoided or indefinitely postponed and that all governments can keep borrowing from each other so that each can print more money.

At their meeting two weeks from now they are expected to adopt a new plan to give each other "special drawing rights" that nobody has to repay in actual gold. Thus, they can collaborate in world inflation for a few more carefree years.

Here are the comparisons, going from best to worst:

In 1966 Egypt's currency unit bought only 74% as much as it did in 1946. On the same 20-year basis of comparison Portugal's currency bought only 73% as much, Guatemala's 72, Switzerland's 67, Pakistan's 64, Venezuela's 63, Belgium's 63, Honduras' 62, Luxembourg's 61 and the United States' only 60% as much.

West Germany's currency unit bought only 57% as much, Canada's 54, South Africa's 52, Norway's 49, Ireland's 49, the United Kingdom's 48, Holland's 47, Thailand's 46, New Zealand's 46, Iran's 46, Sweden's 45, France's 44, India's 42, Australia's 37, Austria's 35, Italy's 33, Mexico's 32, Turkey's 29, Spain's 27 and Greece's 24% as much.

Finland's currency bought only 20% as much, Israel's 17, Peru's 16, Colombia's 13, Japan's 10, Viet Nam's 7, Korea's 5, Chile's 5, Nationalist China's 5 and Argentina's only 1% as much.

Finally, Brazil's bought only .6% and Bolivia's only .4% as much as 20 years before.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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WHO PAYS? — "Secretary of Defense McNamara says he can send 20,000 to 30,000 additional troops to Viet Nam without significantly increasing the defense budget. Are the soldiers going to pay their own fare?"—From the Dallas *Morning News*

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SENATOR SOAPER OPINES:— "Maybe the war in Viet Nam won't last very long, but it is interesting that our headquarters in Saigon is a $25-million building and not a tent."—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

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The macabre behavior of the Nazis at Rockwell's near-funeral at Culpeper, Va., illustrates what an ineffective group they really are.

In Lincoln Rockwell's Death Liberals Lost Great Straw Man

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The left-wingers lost a sweet asset when American Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell was killed. He was their ideal straw man. And the Communists and fellow travelers among us, busy throwing smoke in our eyes, were never handed a better distraction than this nut, Rockwell, and his little band of kooks.

The FBI states that the group Rockwell founded contains between 200 and 800 followers. That's all. And on a Saturday night most of them couldn't distinguish their beds from a snowbank. Never have so many others who are a real danger benefited so heavily from a meaningless few.

Pickpockets perfect the technique of shouting "Stop thief!" and point to other people while they themselves make the snatch. This double game is the Communist technique all over the world, and we've been saturated by it whenever Rockwell managed to get himself and his handful of Nazi followers into the newspapers.

His tiny clique has no backing by a foreign power. None of them are entrenched in our communications facilities, trade unions or defense plants. They are not entrenched and have no cells in the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency or the White House.

In contrast, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover recently stated: "Communist espionage rings are more intensely operated here today than at any time in the history of the United States." And could anyone seriously contend that even our clergy has not been infiltrated?

Because they can't, the Nazi kooks don't review books, sneak the party line into movies, infiltrate the newspaper, TV and radio world, or successfully subvert anyone in our scientific or teaching community. They're about as stealthy as the two-ton Komodo lizard of Southeast Asia.

The Nazi nuts influence no legislation. What economic and other programs can they push toward adoption that could weaken our country? How can they sap our individual stamina on which the strength of our nation must depend? Where can they fit into spark-plugging the race riots, the destruction of law and order, the city-burning terrorism that is tearing our country apart? They're an ugly joke, this tiny band, and that's all.

Why, then, do so many of our left-wingers warn us against them so often? Why do such irrepressible southpaws as Arthur Schlesinger Jr., J. Kenneth Galbraith and Dr. Martin Luther King, to say nothing of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, keep highlighting these fascist nuts? If we had no more to worry about than the Rockwell ilk this would be a safer country indeed.

The best defense against communism is to know its methods. Instead of this distraction, we need to be told how the Communist cells suck in fellow travelers and dupe us here. Our full enemy is all the people who are, knowingly, used on the Red side.

We need to be told the Sino-Soviet strategic plan, which is to weaken us within while the Reds pin down strategic areas abroad to encircle us in an immense pincer movement from which we ultimately could not escape without the challenge of atomic war.

We need to be told that to the Kremlin, the human race outside the Soviet border falls into two categories: agents of Communist imperialism and enemies. Inside, there are three categories: Communists, conformists and subversives.

The Communist masters have put the world in marching boots with the same cynical disregard for human life that Ivan the Terrible displayed in putting his enemies in cages in Moscow's Red Square and setting them on fire.

We need to be reminded that Cuba remains a Soviet bastion, fringed with striking power, 90 miles from our shore and that Red Castro's executions occur at 5 o'clock in the morning. Many Cubans say: "Don't ask me the day. I only know the hour."

We need to be told that the Communists and fellow travelers among us know how to take hold of public opinion by well-tried precedents; to bribe, to distract, or bemuse it, or, in the last resort, to shoot it down.

We're really taught anything we may need to know by the tiny band of fascist nuts that accompanied Rockwell's hearse in the Culpeper Cemetery confrontation. Straw man, good-bye.

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Continued from Page 8

New Assaults on Medicine Ahead

which demands efficiency and economy of others but not of itself, that action will be consonant with and another step toward the avowed goal of the liberals—the complete restructuring of the nation's health care system. For that is the genesis of the current conflict over the organization and delivery of health care, as noted by Dr. Milford O. Rouse, president of the American Medical Association, in the Aug. 7, 1967, issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Said Dr. Rouse: "It is asserted with awesome repetitiveness—like the principal theme in Ravel's 'Bolero'—that today's medical care system needs radical surgery, that nothing less than a complete restructuring of the health care interrelationships of the provider, the institution, the medical center and the financing mechanism will bring order and organization into an anarchic system. It is argued with varying degrees of self-assurance that the marketplace cannot regulate supply and demand, prices and consumer income, rights and privileges, expectation and realization."

The argument is, in fact, as also noted by Dr. Rouse, an expression of the liberal intellectual's distrust of the American system of free enterprise. The only solutions they propose, however, turn out to be the same weary cliches of the past, said Dr. Rouse. They desire a centralized, subsidized system in which consumer decisions are replaced by government fiat, "the trappings of a health care system removed from the marketplace and controlled by men of 'superior' social conscience assuring the fruits of the system to an egalitarian society."

Medicare serves that ideological cause. And the new liberal slogan—"Medical care is a right"—has its genesis in that same anti-free market philosophy.

These who insist that medical care is a right implicitly assert that government must provide it. The claim also contains the subtle implication that many citizens are denied this "right" under our free enterprise system of health care.

Evidence revealed at the National Conference on Medical Costs in June suggests that the next assault on medicine as a free institution may come in a systematic campaign to promote a kind of prepaid group practice conducted by salaried physicians. A government subsidy for this kind of prepaid group practice would permit the government to exercise at least a measure of control over the practice of medicine in such surroundings.

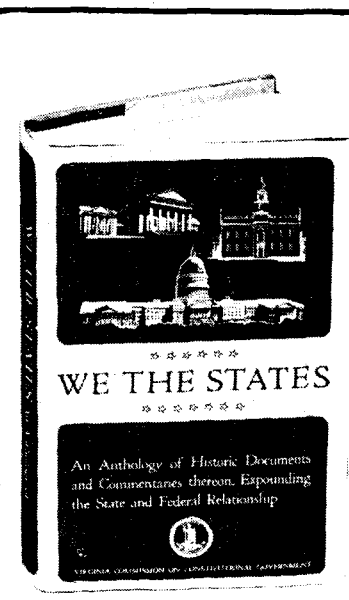
Labor leaders have a peculiar passion for this kind of group practice, although it should be noted in passing that if the objective is to insure health care to everyone, the record of prepaid group practice is somewhat blotchy. The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (known as HIP) has rejected Medicaid patients because, of all things, they are in worse health than the average citizen, have language problems and, to quote one HIP official, don't mix in with middle-class patients.

The Medicare double standard should also be noted among labor leaders who spent millions of union dollars in a vast propaganda campaign for passage of Medicare. These same labor leaders, however, have turned down a proposal to extend Medicare to federal employes. Sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander, it seems.

Willing to force union members to pay bills for wealthy old people, they are unwilling to burden federal unionized employes with extra taxes necessary to bring them under Medicare. They also are reluctant to become involved in the inevitable bureaucratic red tape, although they were and are eager to tangle doctors and hospitals in bureaucratic red tape.

The aggression of the liberals against medicine as a free institution did not end with passage of Medicare. Whatever troubles beset it, Medicare will not be abandoned or drastically altered as long as liberals are in control in Washington.

Medicine is a noble and honored profession, but its heritage will be meaningless unless physicians assert the desire to survive in freedom. There is no sanctuary in cooperating totally with government, under the present Administration.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Patriotism and All That

By MORRIE RYSKIND

In the antediluvian period of my schooldays—before Progressive Education, the United Nations and the "Great Society" had bestowed their blessings—our teachers concentrated on such trivia as the Three R's and a generally glowing account of American history, studded with alleged heroes we were urged to emulate.

Even in our later classes, patriotism was stressed. When we got around to reading Scott, we could all quote—with flamboyant gestures—the passage in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" that begins: "Breathes there the man with soul so dead/Who never to himself hath said/ This is my own, my native land!"

This resulted, inevitably, in a blatant chauvinism on the part of the young fry. The kids on my block were, ancestrally, a polyglot crew of varied backgrounds, religions and folklore, but we had a firm bond that united us: Russian Jews, German Lutherans, Irish or Italian Catholics or third-generation Wasps, we were all flag-waving Americans, fiercely proud we had been born in God's Country and so were kin to George Washington, Abe Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt—and the New York Giants.

We couldn't understand why Teddy's birthday wasn't a national holiday on which we didn't have to go to school. For he was in the authentic tradition of 1776—hadn't he led his Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, sweeping the Spaniards aside and proving for the umptieth time that any American could lick a hundred of any other nationality?

Happily for younger generations, such patriotic poppycock has long been abandoned. Many eighth-graders now get their American history from "Land of the Free," a left-oriented textbook that ignores many of the Founding Fathers and concentrates instead on the manifold virtues of the Welfare State, as seen by three eminent scholastic southpaws.

And I suspect that Scott, too, gets short shrift in modern literature courses. Not long ago a prep school put James Baldwin's *Another Country* on its required reading list—and after that, *Ivanhoe* and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" must seem pretty tame.

It's a little late in the game for me to go completely mod, but I do try to keep up with things and I have at least learned not to be gauche. I still hang out the flag on the 4th, but I get up early to do it, lest a curious crowd gather and begin making crushing remarks about super-patriots.

But I suffered, I will confess, a little regression this last week. I had lunch with a young Israeli lass who had served in the recent war—and she struck some visceral vestiges of patriotism in me when she began spouting much the same sort of nationalism that my generation used to voice about the U.S.A.

She didn't claim that Israel was right on all counts. Her attitude was, rather, Stephen Decatur's: "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

Shr realized the dangers Israel still faces, but she was supremely confident—even cocky—about her country's ability to meet them. The metaphoric flag she waved bore the same inscription as that of one of our original colonies, "Don't tread on me!"

Not that all Israeli are united on every point. After all, I hail from an argumentative, stiff-necked tribe of whom it has been said, "The only thing you can ever get two Jews to agree on is how much a third ought to give to their favorite charity."

So it is understandable that there are a number of political parties, some of which like the present Administration and some which don't and hope to overthrow it at the polls. There are some who argue that Israel should take the initiative in helping solve the problem of the Arabian refugees.

There are even strong anti-Zionists in the Israeli Parliament, and their leader, Uri Avneri, bitterly contends that "the pan-Judaism of Zionism feeds the anti-Zionism of pan-Arabism."

They fight, in other words, like Democrats and Republicans, like liberals and conservatives—but not like hawks and doves. For, when the chips were down, they stuck together against the common foe.

Maybe—I say maybe—the Israeli have something that we, alas, seem to have lost.

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

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Red Spies Are 'Home Free'

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

Every time there is discussion of Communist embassy officials in Washington, Communist representatives at the United Nations or Communist trade agents such as are allowed in larger number under the recent and foolish Consular Treaty with Russia, our leaders make an effort to play down the importance of these people in Red espionage.

But in most cases where Red spying is disclosed, some diplomatic or trade personnel are involved.

Now two former U.S. Army sergeants are charged with spying for Soviet agents. Who were the agents who made the alleged contacts? Well, they aren't here any more. One worked in the Soviet Embassy in Washington and one worked in the Soviet mission at the U.N. They have fled, leaving the two Americans to face the music.

There is no excuse to justify any American in betraying his country, with the possible exception of such tortuous physical and mental pressures that cannot be resisted. But neither is there reason for us to invite Red spies into our country through some of the loose arrangements that prevail.

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ON RIOT PREVENTION—"Long-term sentences for rioters and looters to work at restoring the property they have damaged might be a very useful technique for overcoming such senseless waste. Extra-long sentences should be meted out to those who foment the lawlessness and wanton destruction of useful property. If these men were made to realize how long it takes and how much sweat is involved in restoring what they so quickly destroyed, it might bring them to a sober realization of the folly of their acts. Any simpleton should know that we can't have more by destroying some of the wealth already in existence. Short jail sentences and more relief are of no avail in teaching the rioters and looters the facts of life. A long term of hard labor might prove to be far more effective."—By Howard Kershner

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Who Are the Biggest Lobbyists?

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Hollywood and television shows have their stereotypes, there's no doubt. There's the nice girl next door, the weasel-faced blackmailer, the swarthy gigolo, the good cowboy who never shoots anyone in the back and the bad guy who always does. The secretary of state is always silver-haired—probably because the entertainment business is still thinking of Cordell Hull and hasn't caught up with the fact that the current secretary of state is near bald.

Then in movies about Washington politics there is the Hollywood lobbyist. Ever notice how he always represents some syndicate of financiers who are pushing a bill that would put the entire natural resources of the nation in the group's grimy paws?

But as in the case of the silver-thatched secretary of state, Hollywood is somewhat behind the times. The real big lobbyists aren't syndicates of financiers, although it's more fun to think they are.

The three top spenders of the 296 organizations filing lobby spending reports for 1966 are United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) which spent $286,971; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Grand Lodge (AFL-CIO), which spent $199,261 and AFL-CIO national headquarters, that spent $169,704.

Lobbying is a legitimate activity in the democratic process. But one should have the facts straight about lobbies. The three big spenders aren't that old bugaboo "Big Business."

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DEFENSE SECRETARY McNAMARA certainly is a great one for *new* ideas. First, he ignores nuclear power and builds a huge aircraft carrier that runs on oil. Then he breaks out a battleship for Viet Nam use. Next, he'll probably ask us all to plant Victory Gardens.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Congress and Riots

By REP. H. ALLEN SMITH (R.-Calif.)

High Administration officials are attempting to blame Congress for this summer's riots and violence in many of our cities. They claim Congress has not responded adequately to problems of the cities. But they ignore the fact that congressional appropriations for programs in metropolitan areas have increased 165 per cent in less than a decade. They ignore a statement by President Johnson, himself, in his budget message for fiscal 1968 that federal funds for programs of the cities have increased from about $4 billion in 1960 to an estimated $10 billion for fiscal 1968. Thus it would seem obvious from the events of this summer that Congress cannot spend the cities out of their riots and that critics should look elsewhere for a scapegoat.

LBJ's Old Tricks

By REP. JAMES McCLURE (R.-Idaho)

I think the people of this country should be aware of the fact that the President is up to his old tricks in budgetary matters In his veto message [on an increase in the federal employe insurance program] recently he was calling upon Congress to exercise economy. The same day that the veto message came to the Congress he sent another message in which he was promising to underdeveloped countries of this world greater financial assistance so that they can develop a communications system so that they can have our television programs. I think it's plain that he is doing again what he's done consistently: He has talked one way for one purpose, and another way for another purpose.

OEO 'Incidents'

By REP. BILL BROCK (R.-Tenn.)

We have witnessed a long series of "incidents" in which the Office of Economic Opportunity has been caught with its hand in the political cookie jar. Some months ago down in Florida it came to light that poverty workers were doing some so-called "non-partisan citizenship work" among farm workers. When the comptroller general investigated these activities, he found that the project was, in fact, a voter registration campaign that was anything but non-partisan in nature.

In other areas poverty workers have actively participated in fomenting civil disobedience. Newark, New Jersey's Police Director Dominick A. Spina protested to OEO officials that poverty funds were being spent to rent vehicles and sound equipment which were used "for agitating" in the riot-swept Negro section of that city. In Washington, D.C., a militant civil rights leader—Marion Barry—is on a poverty program payroll as a $50-a-day consultant. In Nashville, the capital of my state of Tennessee, poverty funds have been earmarked to finance a "liberation school" that police say teaches Negro children to hate whites.

These are only a few examples of the OEO's involvement in politics and the civil rights movement. It is past time that some action be taken to assure that similar abuses will not occur again. The poverty program should be designed for the benefit of the poor, not for their political exploitation.

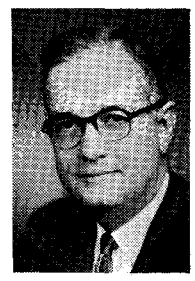
Review Tonkin Vote

By REP. TOM MESKILL (R.-Conn.)

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution authorized the President to assist *the government of South Viet Nam. The question we should examine now is whether it authorizes the United States to take over the whole war. Our allies are generally reluctant to help in any major way. Evidently they do not regard themselves obliged to do so by the SEATO treaty. The South Vietnamese government more and more leaves both the war and the pacification program to the Americans. It appears that we are underwriting a calculated policy of military stalemate which takes more and more men and money to maintain. New taxes are called for and new levies of troops, but no new directions are given. We are at a critical new juncture in our policy. In my opinion, it is vital that Congress assert its constitutional responsibilities and immediately review the three-year-old Tonkin Resolution.*

Payments Imbalance

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)



Another of the foreign aid bills passed the House recently. This one provides for giving an additional $900 million of the taxpayers' money to the Inter-American Development Bank. It will also further adversely affect our international balance of payments, which has been running a deficit for some years. We have many domestic problems which deserve priority, in my opinion. I believe it would be better for us to mobilize our resources, and address ourselves to the more pressing domestic affairs. Furthermore, on the day following the passing of the mentioned bill, another was passed to cut down on overseas investment by United States citizens, to assist supposedly in reducing our deficit in international balance of payments. The real villain in our balance-of-payment problems is not private enterprise, which annually returns a surplus, but the financial dealings, including foreign aid, of the federal government, which runs a huge deficit each year.

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE no longer support the multi-billion space program, reports pollster Lou Harris. Fifty-four per cent of those surveyed felt the $4-billion-a-year space program was not worth the money. Thirty-four per cent disagreed and 12 per cent had no opinion. Only two years ago, Harris added, the space program had more supporters than detractors.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• Senate liberals are planning to try to take some of the teeth out of the tough-minded House version of the **Social Security bill** and yet raise benefits. They will push for a 15 per cent increase, rather than settle for the House-approved 12.5 per cent hike (LBJ had originally asked for 20 per cent) and can be expected to attempt to ease some of the House bill's restrictions on welfare outlays, such as dropping from the relief rolls adults and youths who refuse work "without good cause." The prospects are for a more liberal Senate Social Security bill, and then the fight will move to a conference committee for hashing over.

• The Administration's strategy on the **Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967** (S 1545, HR 8311) had been to get the "War on Poverty" provisions through the liberal Senate before tackling the more cautious and conservative House. Liberal Democrats on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, however, have insisted on adding a $2.5-billion "emergency job" project which the Administration strongly opposes because it fears this will make it tougher to ram the bill through on the floor; consequently, Senate action is not expected before at least mid-September. Meanwhile, members of the House Education and Labor Committee have continually criticized the Office of Economic Opportunity for the part "poverty warriors" have played in recent riots and for the utter failure of the expensive "war" to solve the problems of the ghetto.

• The much-amended **Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Act** (S 917) is about to be reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, and floor action should begin soon. This bill, originally labeled the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, was altered in the House to curtail the control of funds by the federal government and Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, as conservatives felt some of the bill's provisions could be a first step toward a national police force. Senate liberals will move to retain federal control over the funds, which amount to $50 million this year for research, planning and improvement of local police forces and criminal justice agencies, with expected increases to $300 million next year and $1 billion by 1970.

• Because of a concerted drive by Senate liberals, both the Administration's **Rent Supplement** and **Model Cities** programs are expected to go to conference committee where LBJ is expected to win back most of the cuts made by the House. The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported out these two bills and has restored the $40 million requested for rent supplement contracts and $537 million for model cities; the House had refused to fund the rent program altogether and provided $237 million for model cities. The bills, both strong planks of the President's "urban program," are expected to have easy sailing on the Senate floor, after which the controversial appropriations would go to conference.

• Civil rights legislation in the form of guaranteeing so-called **"open housing"** is proceeding on two fronts. The Administration bill (S 1358), which would begin by applying fair housing strictures to federal dwellings and end up (in 1969) covering all housing units, is now the subject of hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. Meanwhile, Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.) has attached an "open housing" amendment onto a House-passed bill (HR 2516) strengthening protections for civil rights workers, calling it "a dose of medicine which will be fatal" and will result in defeat of the bill.

• The **Public Broadcasting Act** (HR 6736), formerly known as the public television act, has been reported out of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and floor action on the Senate-passed measure can be expected shortly. The bill, which would create a "public corporation" (largely financed with federal funds) to help set up educational TV stations and programs, has been attacked by congressional conservatives as a big step toward federal "thought control" by a liberal elite.

• One of the first moves liberals are expected to make in House-Senate conference committee on the Administration's **Foreign Aid Bill** is to scuttle the amendment added by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.). Findley's proviso, which passed the House by a voice vote, would suspend any tariff concessions to Communist Poland (under the "most-favored-nation" clause) as long as that Red bloc nation continues to provide weapons to North Viet Nam; such a ban flies in the face of LBJ's "bridge building" policy with Communist nations, and congressional liberals are anxious to salvage some form of "victory" from the President's much-emasculated aid bill. The Senate and House both cut requested economic aid funds by up to $600 million and the conference committee is expected to let the budget slashes stand, but liberals will attempt to life restrictions on spending.

• The Administration is still wondering what strategy to employ to extend the life of the **Export-Import Bank** without having its "bridge building" policies hampered any further. Contrary to Administration expectations, the Senate passed an amendment sponsored by Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.) barring Ex-Im from financing any trade deals with countries supplying aid to Hanoi and adopted the Mundt measure to block financing of a Soviet automobile plant. With such anti-Communist sentiments showing up in the liberal Senate, the Administration is now more afraid than ever to bring up the same bill in the House, where conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats are expected to tighten up the measure even further. Some say Administration forces will continue to bottle up the House bill in the Rules Committee until later in the year—and then try to sneak it through in the closing rush of the session.

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U.S. combat casualties have now passed the 94,000 mark.

A Letter to the President

By PAUL HARVEY

I have here a copy of a letter which was sent to President Johnson from a mother in Syracuse, N.Y. Perhaps the White House ignored it; I can't. Perhaps more than any of us, Mrs. A.P.S. deserves to be heard. I quote:

"Dear Mr. President:

"We sit here side by side tonight, numb, defeated, broken, scarcely able to trust ourselves to talk. We are awaiting the homecoming of our son, Andy Jr., from Viet Nam.

"We cannot sleep. We cannot eat. We are filled to the brim with hurt.

"This was a day long, long anticipated—it was to be a day of a million things to say—a day of overwhelming happiness and joy. But now we will never know the bittersweet agony of waiting for his key in the lock. The key he asked for in his last letter. On the outside of the envelope he had written '77 days more!'

"Now, Mr. President, we are sitting here dumb and stricken waiting for his coffin. We ache so deep with unshed tears.

"No more telephone calls interrupting meals, no more advice on corsages, loans until payday, slapping his hand out of the cookie jar—which always seemed to empty as if by magic when he passed.

"Never again will he stride down the street with his youngest brother on his shoulders: 'Who's your best buddy, Kip?'

" 'You are, Andy.'

"No, no more, no more, no more—for he died just five days after he wrote that last letter.

"Yes, Mr. President, we are bitter. If this war had even the dignity and purpose of the war his daddy fought, we could swallow that pain and not complain.

"But now our boys are orphaned by their own country.

"Andy had such honest and fine ideals—the old-fashioned kind of pride in his country and in his flag.

"Now I search the faces of my other sons, hardly more than babies, and wonder who goes forth to these unending slaughters next.

"And I keep thinking maybe it was the $10,000 Rockwell Kent sent to the Viet Cong which paid for the bullets that snuffed out the last breath of our Andy.

"We are sick, Mr. President, over what is happening to our finest boys in Viet Nam. Why, oh why must they die—while biased laws leave loopholes for the sleazy ones who run and hide and burn draft cards and desecrate their flag?

"The tears are coming now, Mr. President. I can't see to write much more. But do let me congratulate you on the birth of your precious grandson. We rejoice with you in this, though we will never know the joy of Andy's children. Never.

"Sleep well, Mr. President, though some of us cannot until this carnage is brought up full-scale and all our sons over there are backed up with all our power all the way—or until you get them out of there and bring them home.

"Thank God, our Andy died still believing you surely would.

"Goodnight, Mr. President."

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Former Employe Shows What Ails Post Office

By RUSSELL KIRK

A recent column about the possibility of converting the national Post Office Department into a private or autonomous corporation, in the interest of efficiency, has attracted a good deal of correspondence from readers. One, a recently retired Post Office official in Virginia, sends me some interesting anecdotes.

"It seems that the desire to give good service and speed mail on its way is no more," he remarks, "and if a supervisor tries to correct such a situation, the postmasters are afraid to back him up, because of the strong organization of clerks and carriers.

"The employe-relations manager of our region visited our area twice before my retirement, and he bragged that he was selected for his job because he formerly had been a union organizer and knew the problems of the employes. At one time he made the statement that the employes are the ones who put pressure on congressmen and senators, and secure raises; and when the employes receive an increase, we postmasters and supervisors also secure a raise, and therefore we shouldn't oppose the employes.

"At one time an order was issued by the department that no supervisor could check a carrier on his route to determine if he was killing time or taking a long lunch hour, causing a relief man to be sent out, without first telling the carrier that the supervisor planned to observe him on his route during certain specified days.

"Most employes are good, conscientious people, but the actions of some are hurting the system. A good example of what private management can do is United Parcel Service, which provides faster delivery, cheaper rates and is growing rapidly."

Obviously, no private business could tolerate such abuses and survive long. And no private business would stagger under the burden of "junk mail," which the federal Post Office is compelled to deliver at rates far below cost—mostly to the vexation of the recipients.

Political pressure, got up by Post Office employes, is exercised every year to secure special advantages and increases of pay, beyond what any private business could endure, for Post Office clerks and carriers. The late Sen. Olin Johnston was virtually the lobbyist for this interest—and almost invariably persuaded Congress to give him what he demanded on behalf of the Post Office personnel.

So probably the only way to obtain better service, and to prevent a steady increase of postal rates (of which we have just had a disagreeable fresh dose) is to take the Post Office out of politics, and even to abolish the Post Office Department. This is recommended by men in both parties who know whereof they speak—the incumbent postmaster general, for instance, and Sen. Charles Percy.

Postal Savings has been abolished, because private banks gave better service and higher interest to depositors. Why should it not be likewise with mail delivery?

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Correct English Isn't Subject to Tampering

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY, California Superintendent of Public Instruction

If I were a Negro I'd be pretty riled at Dr. Charles Hurst of Howard University. With the usual good intentions which always cause so much trouble, the worthy doctor is currently trying to persuade America's schools to accept Negro dialect instead of insisting upon everybody using correct English.

Teachers keep correcting children who use the dialect they grew up with, it seems, and this is traumatic for the small fry. I have my doubts. King-size ones.

Dr. Hurst points out quite accurately that the Negro is asked to learn a brand of English in school quite different from the kind he speaks at home.

So what? So was practically every immigrant kid who ever came over here. And so is every white child whose parents move north or west from Appalachia, incidentally.

In varying degrees, of course, this is true of all school children. That's what schools are for. There's not much point, after all, in going to school for 12 years just to be reassured that it's okay to be as uneducated as your parents.

One of Hurst's colleagues spells out the problem in a Lloyd Shearer article:

"Negroes living in Chicago's black belt have a language which for them is operable. They go off to school, and the school tells them their speech is incorrect, unintelligible and just plain bad. They must cut it out.

"The kids, puzzled, say: 'The hell I will. Everybody at home talks this way.' "

Well, if everybody at home talks that way, everybody at home is speaking bad English. And the sooner the schools point it out, the better. Ah, but here Dr. Hurst provides the clincher:

"The schools simply have to stop dealing in rights and wrongs. They've got to accept the dialect the student brings with him."

And it's right here, too, that Dr. Hurst and I are going to go to the mat.

It is precisely education's job to deal in rights and wrongs. Because a child may count on his fingers and toes at home is no reason for his arithmetic teacher to let him keep doing it at school. And because a bigoted neighborhood may revel in racism doesn't make it okay for the civics instructor to neglect teaching the Bill of Rights to youngsters who call that neighborhood home.

Neither does the fact that mom and pop say "De cat ha jus split" when they mean "The man has just gone" make it right, any more than my Irish great-grandfather was permitted by his American teachers to go around voicing such Old Sod barbarisms as "Shure and begorra, 'tis a foine spalpeen ye are, bad cess to ye."

After his teachers had finished with him, great-granddad spoke good English, and he was thankful for it all his life. His parents went to their graves speaking brogue.

As I said, this is what schools are for. If they're just going to put society's seal of approval on the status quo brought with them by the kids from home, why bother to have schools at all?

Granted that Dr. Hurst is well aware of the need to teach culturally deprived Negro children "standard English," as he calls it. Granted, too, that English as a spoken tongue can be accented in innumerable ways, ranging from the drawl of the Deep South to the inimitable twang of New England.

But the Negro, over and beyond any other element of our polyglot population, has the right to demand that the schools tell his children that there is only one correct English grammar. One right way to spell. One right way to conjugate verbs. One right way to compare adjectives. One right way to decline pronouns.

Why? Because the Negro has the most to gain.

The mastery of the English language is the greatest gift which our schools can give to any of our children. Especially to our racial monorities.

The alternative?

Why, for the Negro to go through life talking like Uncle Remus, the Mexican-American like Jose Jiminez, the Italian-American like an organ grinder and the Irish-American like Pat and Mike.

Oh, dialects make fine jokes. But who wants to be a perpetual joke?

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